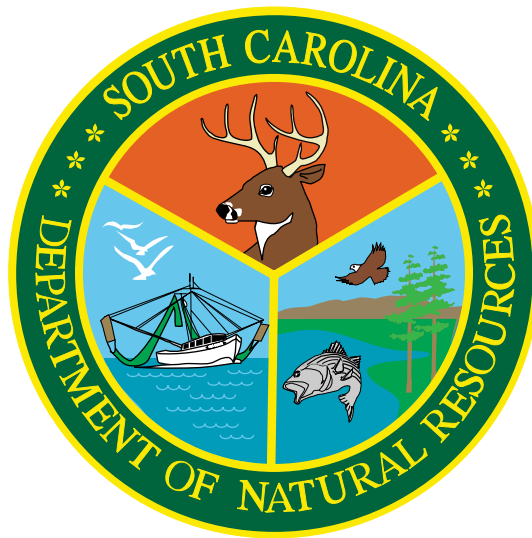




Responsive Management

South Carolina Fishing License Holders Opinions and Attitudes Toward Fisheries Management and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

March 1998



**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FRESHWATER FISHERIES SECTION**

Responsive Management

South Carolina Fishing License Holders Opinions and Attitudes Toward Fisheries Management and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

March 1998

Responsive Management National Office

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY	1
RESULTS	5
Fishing License Purchase Behavior	5
Fishing Participation	13
Profile of South Carolina Freshwater Fishing Experience	22
Fishing Location	22
Reasons for Selecting Fishing Location	36
Tackle	40
Tournaments	42
Catch and Release	44
Travel Distance	48
Fishing Expenditures	52
Fishing Motivation	56
Species Sought	60
Satisfaction with Species Sought	69
Opinion of the Quality of South Carolina Fishing	82
Opinion of Fisheries Management and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources ..	109
Knowledge of SC DNR Fisheries Section Responsibilities	109
Satisfaction with SC DNR Fisheries Section	113
Opinion of Fisheries Section Programmatic Emphasis	117
Opinion of Specific Fisheries Management Issues	152
Set Gill Nets	152
Tournaments	154
Striped Bass Creel Limit Reduction	156
Funding Fisheries Management in South Carolina	158
Opinion of New Funding Sources	158
Information and Education	164
Sources of Fishing Information	164
Interest in Fishing Clinics	168
Introducing Young People to Fishing	170
Fishing Publications	174
Membership in Fishing Groups	178
Demographics	179
Fishing License Holders	179
Members of Striped Bass Clubs	185
Members of Trout Clubs	188
SURVEY INSTRUMENT	191
APPENDIX A - Verbatims from Open-Ended Questions	240
APPENDIX B - Colloquial Fish Names	256

INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Freshwater Fisheries Section to assist the Section in becoming more responsive to its customers. It is important for fishery managers to understand what anglers desire from their fishing experiences so as to allow the Section to pattern programs for achieving optimum resource use. The questionnaire was designed based on input provided by the Section as well as the need to compare results with the 1990 statewide angler survey. A total of 1,357 surveys were completed between August 29 and October 28, 1997.

Telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium since nearly all residents of South Carolina have access to a telephone. In addition, a central polling site allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviewers and data collection. A random sample of fishing license holders, in the form of license stubs, was provided by the Department and was proportionally drawn across the following license types: 3, 4, 9, 11, 14, 15, 18, and 19. In addition to the sample of fishing license holders, two other samples were utilized: 1) members of three South Carolina striped bass clubs (Midlands Striper Club, Lake Murray Charter Captains Association, and Greenville Striper Kings), and 2) members of the four South Carolina chapters of Trout Unlimited. The three samples were analyzed separately, that is, data from the three samples are not presented in aggregate.

A total of 1,151 randomly selected fishing license holders, 97 members of striped bass clubs, and 109 members of state chapters of Trout Unlimited were interviewed. In addition, 20 interviews were terminated mid-interview and this incomplete data is included in the survey database although these interviews are not included in the total number of completes.

Throughout this report, findings are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the sample of fishing license holders, the sampling error is at most $\pm 3\%$ ($n=1151$). This means that if this survey was administered

100 times, to different samples that were selected in the same fashion, 95 of the surveys' findings would fall within $\pm 3\%$ of each other. The sampling error associated with the striped bass sample is at most $\pm 10\%$ ($n=97$). The sampling error associated with the trout sample is at most $\pm 10\%$ ($n=109$). Some response distributions may not add to 100% exactly due to rounding, while a few questions allowed for multiple responses.

Crosstabulations to look for statistically significant differences of opinion, based on a 95% confidence interval, were calculated on all appropriate variables. Variables which allowed for more than one response were omitted from this portion of the analysis. Two phases of analysis were conducted. First, we looked for statistically significant differences of opinion based on sample (license holders vs. striped bass club members vs. trout club members). Statistically significant differences of opinion based on sample are presented as text within this report. Second, within the sample of fishing license holders, we looked for statistically significant differences of opinion based on the following variables: place of residence (urban, rural, etc.), number of years lived in the state (for residents only), education level, region of residence, residency within the state, children living at home, age, gender, number of days fished, primary fishing location (reservoir, private pond, etc.), site from where they fish (bank, boat, etc.), and participation in tournaments. Statistically significant differences of opinion based on any of these 12 variables are presented as text within this report; if differences were not statistically significant, then the variable is not listed. There were not enough cases within the other two samples (striped bass and trout club members) to look for differences based on these demographic variables.

Attempts were made to contact a total of 2,892 anglers resulting in 370 disconnected phones with no new number, 10 deaf/language barriers, 316 numbers where the angler no longer worked or lived there and no new number was available, 630 numbers where the angler requested at least five times that we call back at a later date (soft refusals), 151 hard refusals, 38 numbers where we received no answer or a busy signal at least five times, 20 terminated interviews, and 1,357 completed interviews. Therefore, the response rate was 62% [$1357/(630+151+38+20+1357)$].

RM maintains its own telephone interviewing facilities in-house. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subject of natural resources and outdoor recreation for state fish and wildlife agencies. A total of 21 different interviewers collected the data for this project. RM conducted the telephone interviews utilizing "Questionnaire Programming Language 4.0." The project supervisor randomly monitored the telephone workstations without the interviewers' knowledge as to which specific interview was being monitored to evaluate the performance of each interviewer.

RM has designed a telephone interviewing facility that stresses the importance of highly trained telephone interviewers who work under the close supervision of RM professional staff. The project supervisor edits each completed survey to check for clarity, understanding, completeness and form. To ensure high quality data collection, interviewers train according to standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Method of instruction includes lecture and role-playing. The project supervisor conducts project briefings with the interviewing crew prior to working on the specific project. Interviewers are instructed on the following: study goals and objectives, type of study, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, reading of interviewer instructions, reading of survey, review skip patterns, probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey instrument.

Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and on Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., local times. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, avoid bias toward people easy-to-reach by telephone and provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. Subsequent calls are placed at different times of the day and different days of the week.

Software used for data collection was QPL 4.0 (National Technical Information Services 1997). QPL is a comprehensive system for computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The survey data is entered

into the computer as the interview is being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the interviews. The survey instrument is programmed so that QPL branches, codes, and substitutes phrases in the survey based upon previous responses.

RESULTS

Fishing License Purchase Behavior

To assess turnover within the community of fishing license holders, fishing license holders were asked how many of the last five years they purchased South Carolina fishing licenses. The majority of fishing license holders (59%) have bought licenses each year for the past five years. Fourteen percent have only bought one license over the past five years. Eleven percent bought licenses during two of the past five years, 9% bought licenses during four of the past five years, while 6% bought licenses during three of the past five years.

Analysis between Samples — Striped bass club members have been fishing the longest of the three samples, with almost 94% saying they had fishing licenses for each of the past five years. This compares to 64% of trout club members and 59% of fishing license holders. A quarter of the fishing license holders bought licenses only one or two of the past five years, while only 3% of the striped bass club members and 16% of the trout club members bought licenses this infrequently.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Anglers from small towns or rural areas bought fishing licenses more frequently in the past five years than those from urban or suburban areas. Sixtythree percent of those from rural areas and 61% from small cities or towns bought licenses for all of the past five years, compared to 54% of the urban license holders and 51% of those from the suburbs. Twenty-three percent of those from urban areas and 21% of the suburban license holders bought licenses only one year of the past five, while only 11% of those living in rural areas and 13% of those in small cities or towns bought them this infrequently.

License holders who have lived in South Carolina for more than 20 years tended to buy fishing licenses

every year. Seventy-six percent of those in this category bought licenses five of the past five years. Just under half (49%) of those who have lived in South Carolina between six and 20 years bought licenses every year in the past five years.

Among South Carolina resident license holders in the sample, 67% bought a license every year for the past five years, while only 24% of non-resident license holders claim this. Forty-three percent of the non-residents bought a license only one year in the past five.

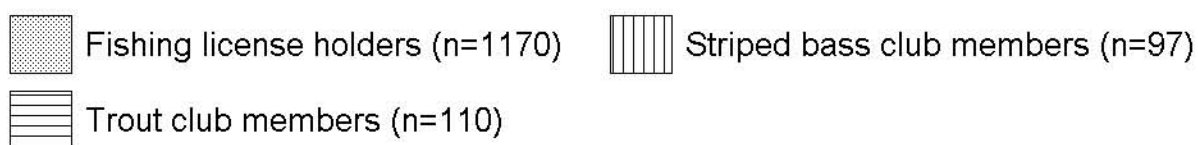
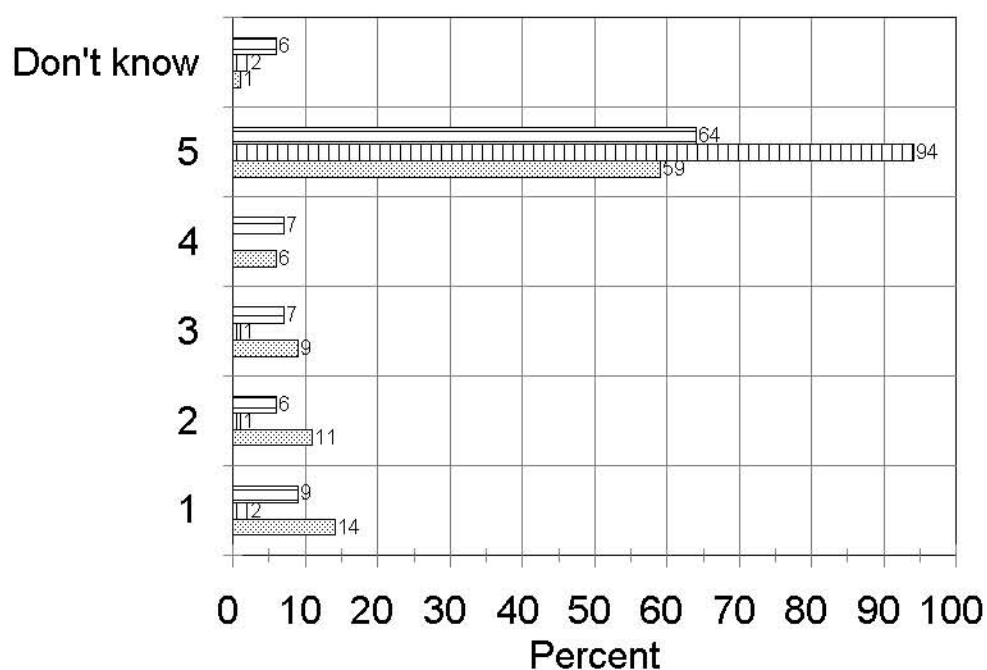
Older anglers tended to buy licenses more regularly than younger ones. Among those aged over 35, 65% bought a license every year in the past five years, compared to 55% of those aged 25 to 34 and only 35% of those under 25 years old.

Males bought licenses every year more frequently than females. Sixty-three percent of the male respondents said they bought a license five out of the past five years, while only 47% of the females said they bought licenses this frequently. Nineteen percent of the females bought a license only once, compared to 13% of the males.

Those who fish the most often bought licenses the most regularly. Among the anglers who fished more than 50 days last year, four out of five bought licenses in all five of the previous years. This percentage decreases with the number of days fished, so that only 38% of those who fished one to five days bought licenses five of the past five years. Forty-eight percent of those who did not fish at all last year still bought licenses every year for the past five years.

Among boat fishermen, 64% bought licenses each of the previous five years, compared to less than half of those fishing from piers or docks (47%) and from the bank (48%). Those who fish using all of these modes also bought licenses regularly, with 65% saying they bought five licenses over the five year period.

Q8. During how many of the past 5 years have you bought a South Carolina freshwater fishing license?



In addition, respondents were asked if they have purchased or plan to purchase a South Carolina fishing license for the 1997/98 fishing license year. The large majority of 1996/97 fishing license holders (86%) have already or plan to buy a 1997/98 fishing license. Only 5% said no, they do not plan to have a 1997/98 license, while 8% were not sure. One percent said they were exempt from this license.

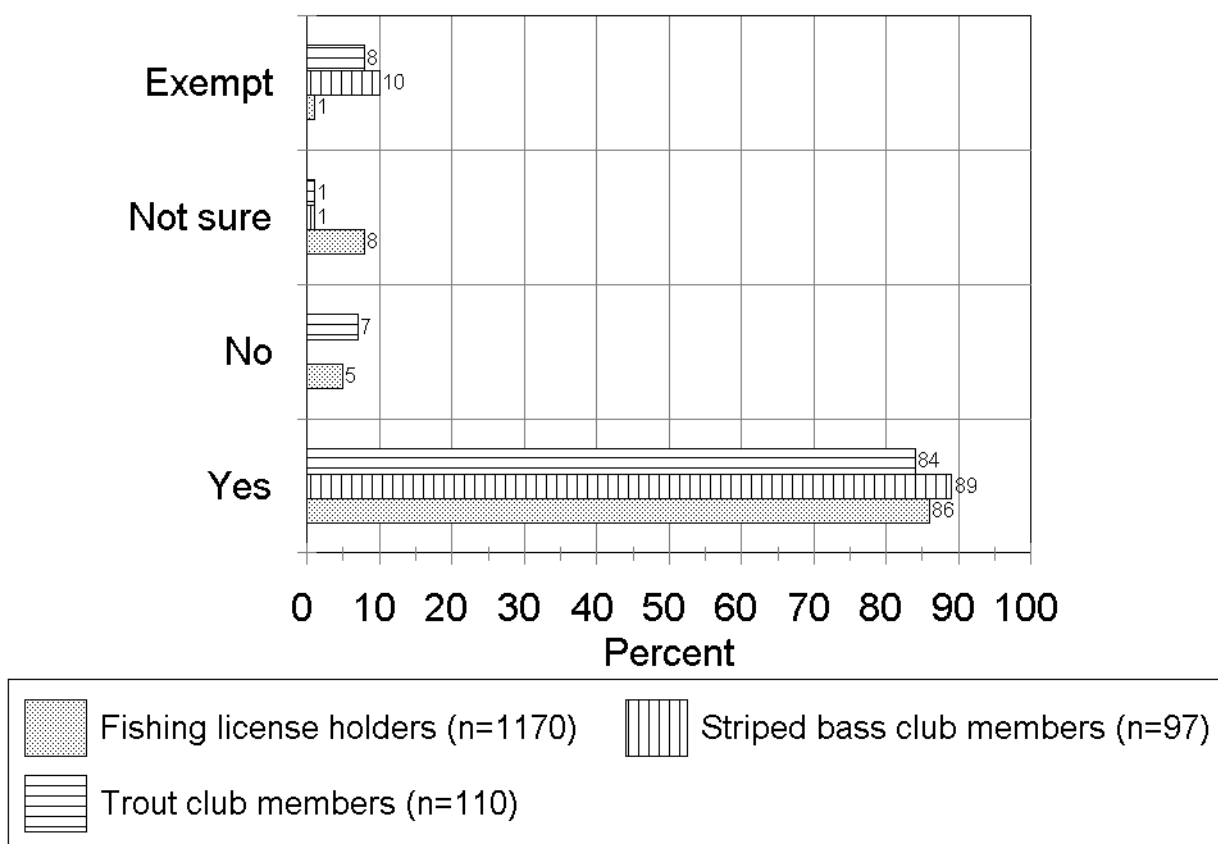
Analysis between Samples — More than four out of five respondents (86%) in each of the samples plan to buy a fishing license during the 1997/98 fishing license year. Seven percent of the trout club members and 5% of fishing license holders said they do not plan to buy a license next year, while no striped bass club members made this statement. A little over 10% of the striped bass club members and 8% of the trout club members said they did not need to buy a license as they were exempt.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Almost all of the license holders who have lived in South Carolina more than 20 years bought or plan to buy a license for the 1997/98 license year. Ninety-two percent fell in this category, compared to 89% of those who have lived in the state 11 to 20 years, 83% of those who have lived there six to 10 years, and 79% of the respondents who have lived in South Carolina fewer than six years.

Ninety-one percent of license holders who are South Carolina residents say they plan to or have already bought their 1997/98 license, compared to 63% of non-resident license holders. Anglers with children were slightly more likely to say they bought or plan to buy a license than those without children (89% vs. 84%). Those 55 years of age and over were a little less likely to plan to buy a license, with 80% of the respondents in this category saying that they have these plans. This compares to 87% of younger survey respondents. Males were somewhat more likely than females to say that they plan to buy or have already bought their 1997/98 fishing licenses, with 88% of men falling in this category compared to 79% of women.

Almost all (96%) of those who fished 11 or more days in South Carolina last year said that they bought or plan to buy a license for 1997/98. Eighty-seven percent of those who fished six to 10 days, and 72% of those who fished one to five days have these plans. About two-thirds of those who did not fish at all last year still have plans to buy a license for this year.

Q9. Have you, or do you plan to, purchase a license for the 1997/98 SC fishing year?



Those respondents who spent at least one day freshwater fishing in the state during the 1996/97 fishing license year (active fishing license holders) were asked if they would be likely or unlikely to order fishing licenses using a 1-800 telephone number set up by the DNR. Thirty-two percent of active fishing license holders said they would be very likely to use such a service, while 13% would be somewhat likely. Forty-three percent said they would be very unlikely, while 10% would be somewhat unlikely. Two percent did not know if they would use this service.

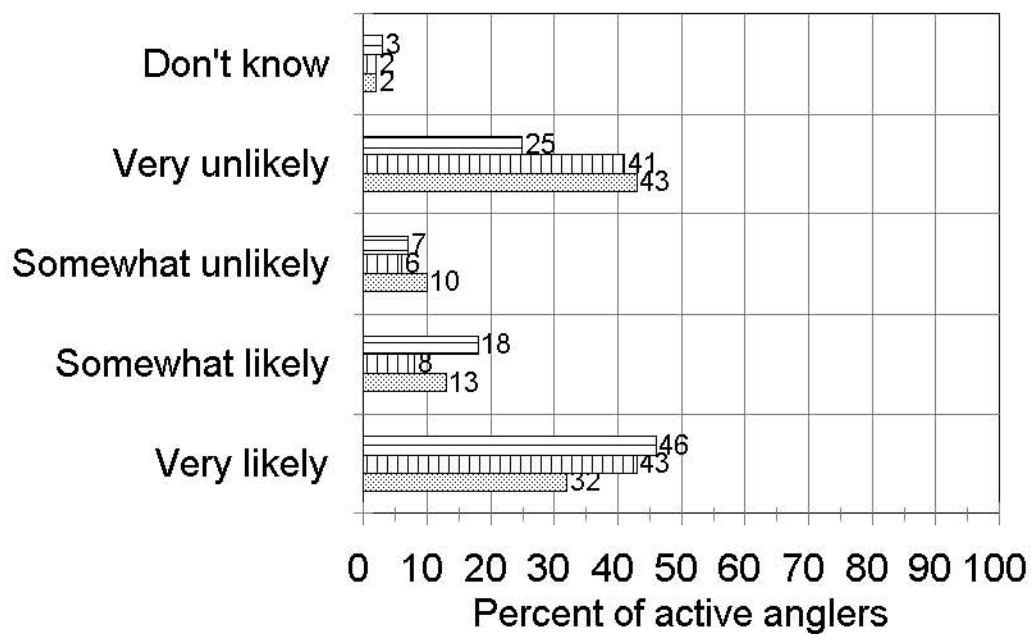
Analysis between Samples — The samples differed somewhat in their willingness to use the proposed toll-free number to order fishing licenses. The trout club members were most likely to say that they would use this service, with 46% saying they would be very likely, and another 18% saying they would be somewhat likely. Only 25% said they would be very unlikely. A similar proportion of striped bass club members, 43%, said they would be very likely to use this service, but fewer (8%) said they would be somewhat likely, while 41% said they would be very unlikely to use this service. Among the fishing license holders, only 32% said they would be very likely to use it, with another 13% saying they would be somewhat likely. The largest number of fishing license holders, 43%, said they would be very unlikely to order fishing licenses using a 1-800 number.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — There were many differences among survey respondents with regard to using a toll-free number to order fishing licenses. Only 23% of those with less than a high school education said they would be very likely to use this service, whereas 32% of those with high school diplomas or some schooling beyond high school said this. Forty-four percent of college graduates said they would be very likely to use it.

Forty percent of those respondents who have lived in South Carolina 11 to 20 years said they would be very likely to use a toll-free service, compared to 29% of those who have lived more than 20 years in the state and 29% of those who have lived there fewer years.

Survey respondents who are not South Carolina residents were more eager to use the toll-free licensing service than were South Carolina resident license holders. Forty-five percent of the nonresident license holders said they would be very likely to use it, compared to only 30% of resident license holders.

Q104. If the DNR set up a toll-free 800 phone number from which you could order fishing licenses using a credit card, how likely or unlikely would you be to use this type of service?



Fishing Participation

Eleven percent of South Carolina fishing license holders did not freshwater fish in the state during the 1996/97 fishing license year. The most frequent response among license holders when asked how many days or parts of days they freshwater fished in the state during the 1996/97 fishing license year was 1-10 days (39%). Twenty-two percent freshwater fished over 40 days, 16% freshwater fished for 21-40 days, and 13% fished 11-20 days in South Carolina during the 1996/97 fishing license year. One percent did not know how many days or parts of days they freshwater fished. The average number of days fished among all South Carolina fishing license holders, whether they participated or not, for the 1996/97 license year was 29.72 days (std. dev. 44.53, min. 0, max. 360). The average number of days fished among South Carolina fishing license holders who fished at least one day during the 1996/97 license year was 33.26 days (std. dev. 45.84, min. 1, max. 360).

When comparing results of this survey with the findings from the 1990 statewide survey there is no clear pattern regarding trends in how often license holders participate in fishing. In general, it appears that there are more anglers who fish infrequently and fewer anglers who fish frequently. Specifically, in 1990 18% of respondents fished fewer than five trips, but in 1997 29% of license holders fished fewer than five days. In 1990, 37% of respondents fished 5-20 trips, and in 1997 33% of license holders fished 5-20 days. In 1990, 28% of respondents fished 21-50 days, and in 1997 20% of license holders fished 21-50 days. In 1990, 16% of respondents took more than 50 trips, and in 1997 17% of license holders fished more than 50 days. In both years 1% did not know.

Analysis between Samples — Forty-four percent of striped bass club members said they fished more than 50 days during the year compared to only 18% of fishing license holders and 8% of trout club members. Half of the trout club members said they fished 11-50 days, with 28% fishing 21-50 days. The largest number of fishing license holders (23%) fished only 1-5 days, with half of all those in the license holder sample fishing 10 or fewer days.

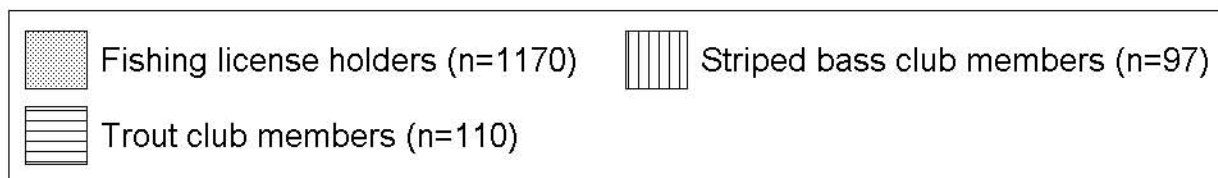
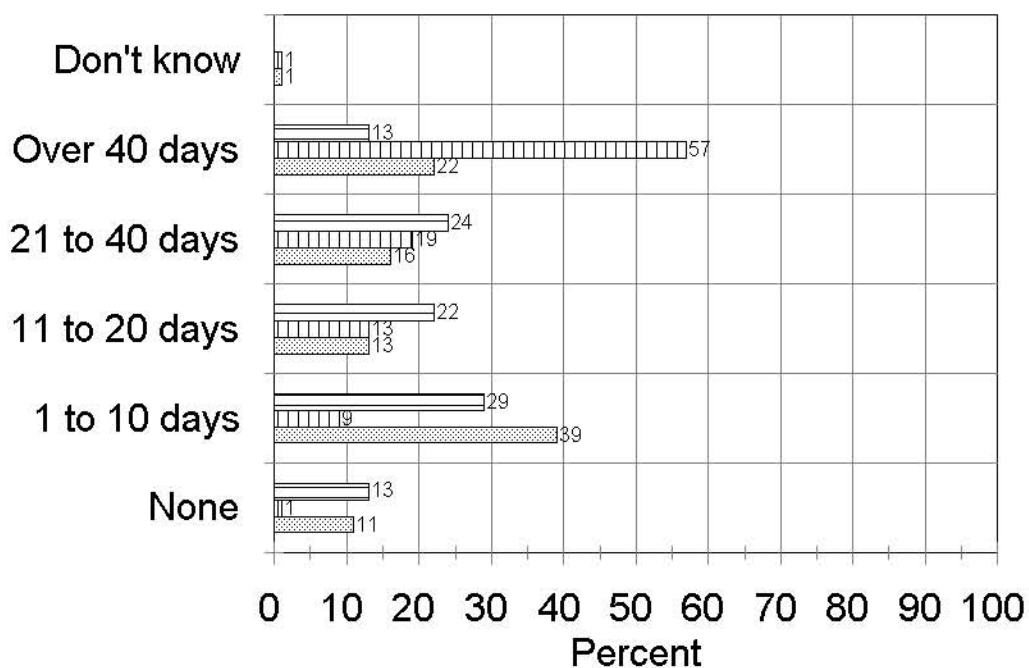
Analysis within License Holder Sample — Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a less than a high school education fished more than 50 days in South Carolina last year, compared to only 18% of high school graduates and 15% of those with more than a high school education. Among high school graduates, one in five fished 21-50 days, and a similar proportion (22%) fished 1-5 days. A quarter of those with some college education fished 21-50 days, and 27% of college graduates fished 1-5 days.

Among non-resident fishing license holders, 47% fished 1-5 days last year, and another 27% fished 6-10 days, 20% fished more than 10 days in South Carolina. Among resident fishing license holders, however, 20% fished more than 50 days. Another 22% of residents fished 21-50 days, giving a total of almost 43% among resident fishing license holders who fished three weeks or more during the year.

Respondents under 25 years of age fished the most number of days, with almost half fishing more than 20 days during last year. This percentage declines through the age groups, with 43% of those aged 25 to 34, 42% of those aged 35 to 44, and 31% of the respondents aged 45 to 54 fishing more than 20 days. Among those aged 55 and over, 23% fished a total of three weeks or more during the year.

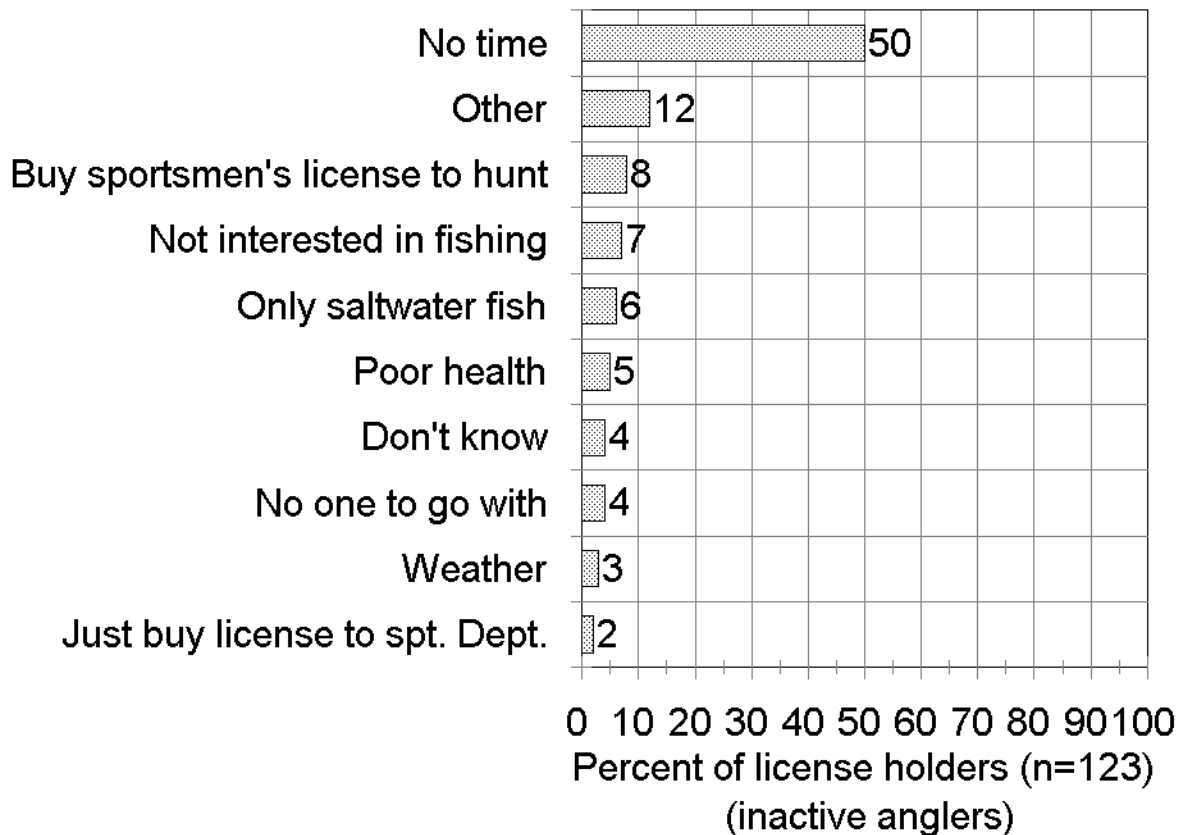
Men, in general, fished more days than women. Forty percent of male respondents fished 21 or more days during the year, while 28% of the female respondents reported fishing this many days.

Q5. How many days or parts of days did you freshwater fish in South Carolina during the 1996/97 fishing license year?



Those license holders who did not freshwater fish during the 1996/97 fishing license year¹ were asked for the main reason why they did not freshwater fish. Half of these inactive fishing license holders indicated they did not have enough time. Twelve percent said other reasons (see Appendix A). Eight percent had bought a sportsmen's license, but only hunted. Seven percent said they just aren't interested in fishing, while another 6% only saltwater fish. For 5% of the inactive fishing license holders, poor health was the reason for not participating, while 4% did not have anyone to go with. Four percent did not know why they didn't fish during the 1996/97 license year, and 3% said the weather prevented them from fishing. Two percent of inactive fishing license holders said they bought a license only to support the DNR.

Q6. What was your main reason for not freshwater fishing [during the 1996/97 license year]?



Another measure of fishing participation trends was the question asking respondents to compare their level of fishing activity over the past five years. Over one-third of all fishing license holders (38%) said their level of fishing activity over the past five years has increased. For 31% of fishing license holders, fishing activity has remained the same. For 30% of fishing license holders, fishing activity has decreased over the past five years.

Analysis between Samples — Trout club members were the most likely to say that their level of fishing has increased over the past five years, with more than half (56%) making this statement. Forty-two percent of striped bass club members and 38% of license holders fell in this category. Striped bass club members were the most likely to say that their level of fishing has stayed the same (36%), while license holders were more likely to say it has decreased (30%).

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Anglers with less than a high school education were more likely to say that their level of fishing has decreased over the past five years. Forty-one percent of this group gave this response, while only 29% of those with higher levels of education said their fishing has decreased. Those with some education beyond high school said most often that their level of fishing has increased, with 45% giving this answer, whereas 35% of those in other education categories said their fishing has increased. About 34% of both college graduates and high school graduates said their level of fishing has remained the same, compared to 27% of those with some education beyond high school, and 25% of those with less than a high school education.

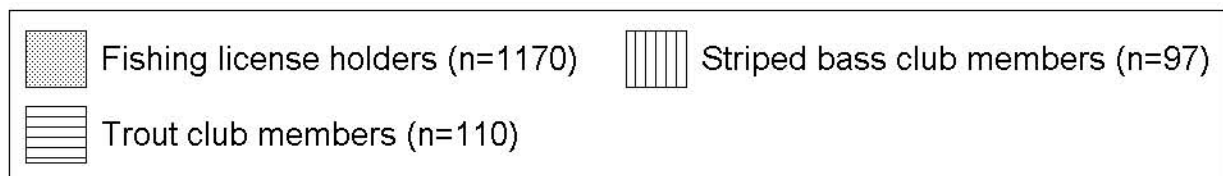
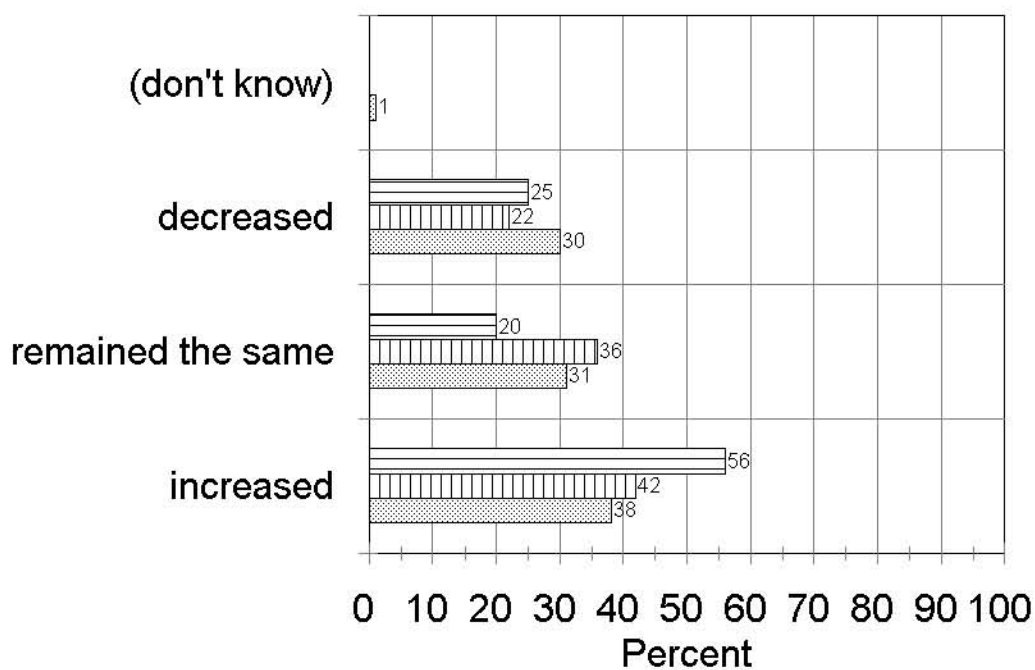
Almost half (48%) of respondents who are not from South Carolina said their level of fishing has increased, while only 35% of South Carolina residents put themselves in this category. A third of South Carolina resident license holders said their level of fishing has decreased, compared to only 20% of the non-resident license holders.

Younger fishermen were more likely to say that their level of fishing has increased. Forty-eight percent of those under age 25 and 40% of those 25 to 34 years old said their fishing has increased, as did 39% of those in the 35 to 44 age group. Among those aged 45 to 54, only 31% said their fishing has increased, along with 34% of those over age 55. A third of those aged 55 and older said their fishing has decreased, as did 40% of those aged 45 to 54. Only 26% of respondents aged 44 and younger said their fishing has decreased over the past five years.

The more days a respondent fished in South Carolina last year, the more likely he or she was to say that their level of fishing has increased. Among those who had not fished in South Carolina, only 17% said their level of fishing has increased, compared with 30% of those who fished 1-5 days, 38% of those who fished 11-20 days, and half of those who fished more than 50 days. Conversely, only 16% of those who fished more than 50 days claimed that their level of fishing has decreased, compared to 39% of those who fished 6-10 days and 49% of those who did not fish at all in South Carolina last year.

More than half (55%) of those who participated in fishing tournaments said their level of fishing has increased over the past five years. This contrasts with only 39% of those who did not participate in tournaments. Among those not participating, 29% said their level of fishing has decreased, while only 18% of those who fished in tournaments said this.

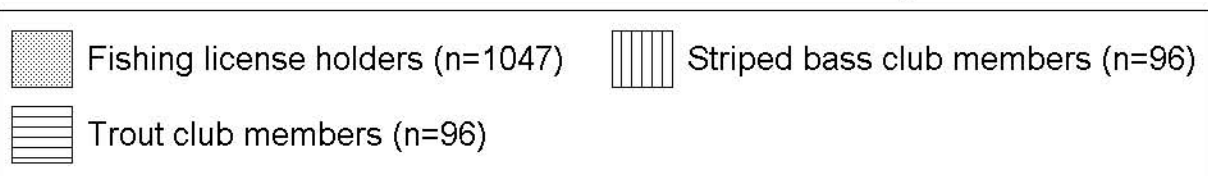
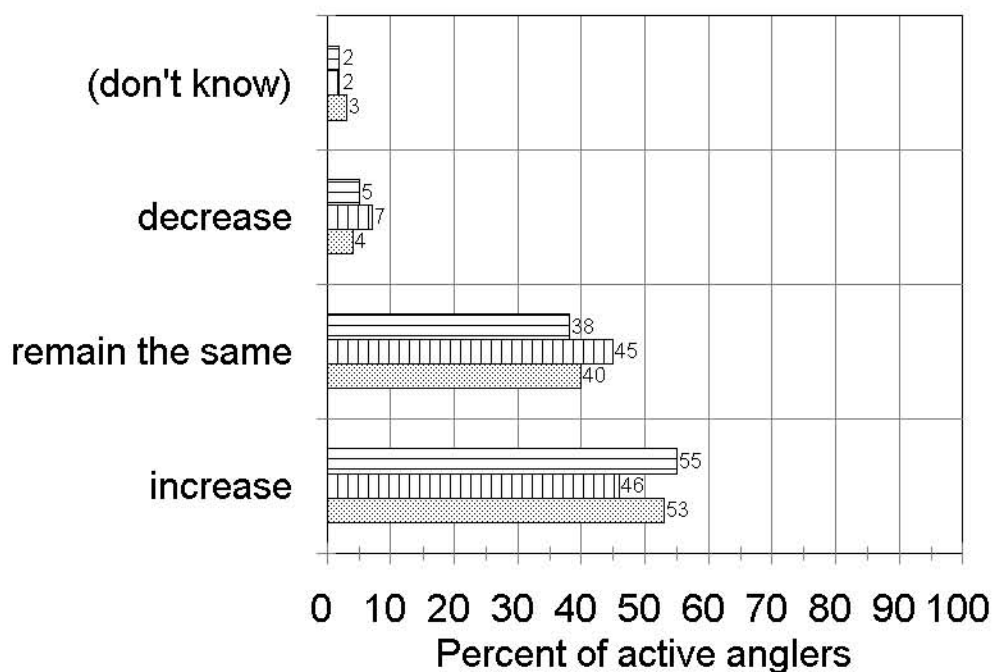
Q10. Would you say your level of fishing activity in the past 5 years
has . . .



At this point in the survey, those fishing license holders who indicated they did not freshwater fish during the 1996/97 license year (n=123) were asked demographic questions only. Fishing license holders who participated in freshwater fishing in the state during the 1996/97 fishing license year were administered the remainder, which is the majority, of the survey. These respondents, fishing license holders who freshwater fished at least one day in South Carolina during the 1996/97 fishing license year will be referred to as active license holders (n=1028).

Active license holders were also asked to project their level of fishing activity over the next five years. Over half of active fishing license holders (53%) said they expect their level of fishing activity to increase over the next five years. Forty percent of active fishing license holders expected their fishing activity to remain the same, while 4% said their fishing activity will probably decrease over the next five years. Three percent said don't know.

Q11. Do you expect your level of fishing activity over the next 5 years to . . .



Profile of South Carolina Freshwater Fishing Experience

Fishing Location

Thirty-five percent of active fishing license holders² did most of their freshwater fishing in large reservoirs. Twenty-eight percent did most of their freshwater fishing in streams or rivers, while 16% said private ponds, and 12% said state lakes. Eight percent of active fishing license holders did not know or were unable to select only one category. Respondents who fished state lakes were asked what lakes they fished in order to check for accuracy, since prior research conducted for the DNR indicated that anglers may not know which fishing areas are state lakes.

It is difficult to draw comparisons regarding primary fishing location between the 1990 and 1997 studies due to the observation by DNR staff that the 1990 data regarding the percentage of anglers fishing state lakes may not be accurate. In 1997, the most frequent response was large reservoirs, with 39% of active license holders giving this response, whereas only 19% of survey respondents in 1990 said they primarily fish large reservoirs. In 1990, the most frequent response was state lakes, with 33% of respondents giving this response, whereas only 13% of active fishing license holders interviewed in 1997 said they mostly fish state lakes. In both survey years, similar proportions of survey respondents said they fish rivers or streams (28% in 1990 vs. 31% in 1997), and private ponds (19% in 1990 vs. 18% in 1997).

Analysis between Samples — Most of the striped bass club sample (88%) said they fish most often in large reservoirs, while over half of the trout club members (54%) fished mostly in streams or rivers. The next most popular site for trout club members was large reservoirs (25%), followed by private ponds (19%). Among the license holders, 28% fished in streams or rivers, 35% in large reservoirs, 16% in private ponds, and 12% in state lakes.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Anglers from the coastal plains fished most frequently in

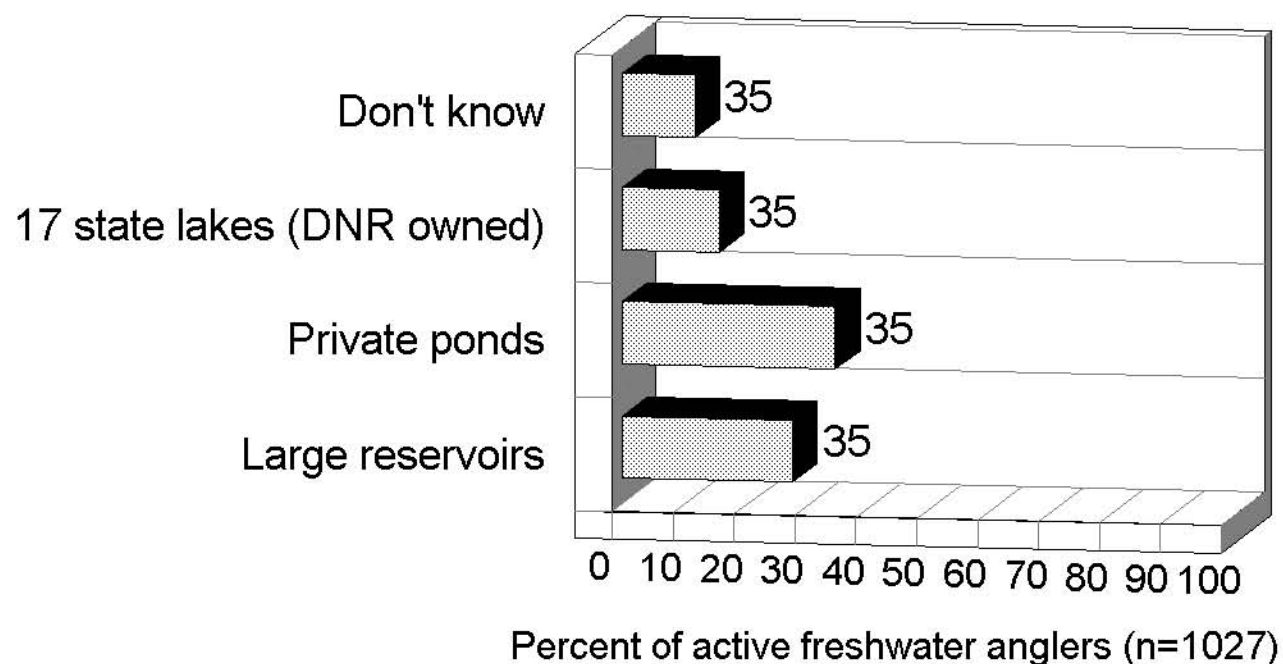
streams or rivers (40%), as did those from the eastern piedmont (31%) when compared to residents from other regions. These two groups also fished frequently in large reservoirs (29% and 30% respectively). Among those resident license holders from the mountains and foothills, over half (54%) fished most often in the large reservoirs, while just over one in five (21%) said they fish most often in streams or rivers. Respondents from the western piedmont fished most in large reservoirs (43%), followed by private ponds (21%).

The majority (53%) of license holders who are not South Carolina residents preferred to fish in large reservoirs. Next most popular for this group were streams or rivers (25%), followed by state lakes (17%). Large reservoirs were the most popular locations for resident license holders, as well, with 35% saying they fished there most often. Streams and rivers were the next most popular locations with resident license holders (33%), followed by private ponds (20%).

Large reservoirs were the most popular locations for all but one of the age categories. Those aged 25 to 34 preferred streams and rivers (36%) to reservoirs (27%), while over 40% of the other age groups said reservoirs were their favorite, with streams and rivers coming in second. Private ponds were third most popular for all the age groups except those aged 45 and older, who said they fish state lakes (18%).

Large reservoirs were the most frequent fishing sites for both men and women, followed by streams and rivers. Males preferred private ponds over state lakes, however (19% vs. 12%), while women preferred state lakes over private ponds (17% vs. 13%).

Q12. Which of the following types of water did you fish most [during the 1996/1997 fishing license year]?
(preliminary results)



As well, respondents were asked to name all specific waterbodies in which they fished in South Carolina during the 1996/97 fishing license year. Twenty-two percent of active fishing license holders reported fishing in Lake Murray. Seventeen percent mentioned Lake Marion, 16% said Lake Hartwell, 14% said Lake Moultrie, while 11% said Lake Thurmond. Eight percent fished Santee River, 8% fished Lake Greenwood, 7% fished Lake Russell, 7% fished Lake Wateree, 6% fished Lake Keowee, and 5% fished Cooper River. Many other waterbodies were mentioned but none by at least 5% of active fishing license holders.

In both 1990 and 1997 the most frequent response regarding specific waterbodies fished was Lake Murray (17% in 1990 vs. 22% in 1997). Many of the same waterbodies were mentioned frequently by survey respondents in both years, although not in the same proportions.

Analysis between Samples — At least 10% of the striped bass club sample fished the following waterbodies: Lake Murray (69%), Lake Hartwell (59%), Lake Thurmond (42%), and Lake Greenwood (14%). Many other waterbodies were mentioned but none by at least 10% of the striped bass club sample. At least 10% of the trout club sample fished the following waterbodies: Chattooga River (26%), Chattooga River East Fork (19%), Whitewater River (14%), Chattooga River North Fork (12%), Saluda River (11%), Lake Jocassee (10%), Lake Marion (10%), Lake Murray (10%), and Saluda River South (10%). Many other waterbodies were mentioned but none by at least 10% of the trout club sample.

Fishing License Holders - Waterbodies fished (Q13).

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Aiken State Park	1	1	.1	.1
Anderson Reservoir	2	3	.2	.3
Andrew Jackson State Park	3	2	.1	.2
Arrowhead	4	3	.2	.3
Ashwood	5	1	.1	.1
Barnwell State Park	7	1	.1	.1
Blalock	9	7	.4	.7
Bowen	10	10	.5	1.0
Boyds Mill Pond	11	1	.1	.1
Broadway	12	4	.2	.4
Brown	13	2	.1	.2
Cheraw State Park	17	1	.1	.1
Cherokee	19	11	.6	1.1
Cunningham	24	1	.1	.1
Dargans Pond	25	1	.1	.1
Fishing Creek	27	1	.1	.1
Greenwood	28	78	4.0	7.7
Hartwell	32	134	6.9	13.3
Hollywood	34	1	.1	.1
Huntington Beach State Park	36	1	.1	.1
Issaquenna	37	1	.1	.1
Jocassee	38	29	1.5	2.9
Johnson City Pond	40	1	.1	.1
Jonesville City Pond	41	2	.1	.2
Keowee	43	53	2.7	5.3
Kings Mtn. State Park	45	3	.2	.3
Lyman	50	2	.1	.2
Marion	51	190	9.8	18.9
Monticello	52	32	1.6	3.2
Moultrie	54	152	7.8	15.1
Murray	55	184	9.5	18.3
Neal Shoals	56	1	.1	.1
Oconee State Park	59	1	.1	.1
Paris Mountain	62	1	.1	.1
Parr Reservoir	63	3	.2	.3
Parsons Mountain	64	1	.1	.1
Pee Dee State Park	65	6	.3	.6
Rabon	68	2	.1	.2
Robinson	69	5	.3	.5
Russell	70	74	3.8	7.3
Saluda City Pond	72	1	.1	.1
Sandhill State Forest	73	2	.1	.2
Sandhill State Forest-Campbells Lake	77	1	.1	.1
Sandhill State Forest-Giggs Pond	78	1	.1	.1
Santee State Park	79	27	1.4	2.7
Secession	81	21	1.1	2.1
Sesquicentennial Park	82	1	.1	.1
Springwood	83	1	.1	.1
Stevens Creek	84	2	.1	.2
Table Rock Cove	85	2	.1	.2
Table Rock State Park	86	3	.2	.3
Thurmond	88	84	4.3	8.3

Fishing License Holders - Waterbodies fished (Q13). CONTINUED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Tugaloo	89	2	.1	.2
U.S. Forest Service	90	1	.1	.1
Warren	102	3	.2	.3
Wallace	103	2	.1	.2
Wateree	104	73	3.8	7.2
Winthrop College	107	1	.1	.1
Wylie	108	40	2.1	4.0
Mt. Lake #1	113	2	.1	.2
Mt. Lake #2	114	1	.1	.1
Thicketty	115	2	.1	.2
Ashepoo River	501	9	.5	.9
Ashley River	502	4	.2	.4
Black River	504	23	1.2	2.3
Broad River	505	20	1.0	2.0
Catawba River	508	6	.3	.6
Chattooga River	509	7	.4	.7
Chattooga River East Fork	510	6	.3	.6
Chattooga River North Fork	511	5	.3	.5
Chauga River	512	11	.6	1.1
Combahee River	514	15	.8	1.5
Congaree River	515	24	1.2	2.4
Cooper River	516	59	3.0	5.9
Coosawhatchie River	517	2	.1	.2
Edisto River	518	19	1.0	1.9
Edisto River North Fork	519	9	.5	.9
Edisto River South Fork	520	23	1.2	2.3
Four Holes Swamp	522	4	.2	.4
Great Pee Dee	523	23	1.2	2.3
Little River North Fork	526	1	.1	.1
Little Pee Dee River	527	26	1.3	2.6
Little River Savannah Drainage	529	2	.1	.2
Little Salkehatchie River	530	3	.2	.3
Little Saluda River	531	1	.1	.1
Lumber River	533	1	.1	.1
Lynches River	534	14	.7	1.4
Pacolet River	538	1	.1	.1
Pocotaligo River	541	1	.1	.1
Rocky River Savannah Drainage	542	1	.1	.1
Salkehatchie River	543	5	.3	.5
Saluda River	544	14	.7	1.4
Saluda River Middle	545	11	.6	1.1
Saluda River North	546	8	.4	.8
Saluda River South	547	8	.4	.8
Santee River	549	96	4.9	9.5
Savannah River	550	31	1.6	3.1
Thompson River	553 !	1	.1	.1
Tiger River	555	2	.1	.2
Waccamaw	558	7	.4	.7
Wateree River	559	32	1.6	3.2
Wando River	560	2	.1	.2
Whitewater River	561	1	.1	.1

Fishing License Holders - Waterbodies fished (Q13). CONTINUED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Clemson Ponds	562	1	.1	.1
Cooley Lake	563	5	.3	.5
Santee-Cooper (unspecified)	564	27	1.4	2.7
Bushy Park	565	5	.3	.5
Private ponds (unspecified)	600	40	2.1	4.0
Saltwater	700	1	.1	.1
Other	800	42	2.2	4.2
Trout streams (unspecified)	900	4	.2	.4
Total responses		1943	100.0	192.9

163 missing cases; 1,007 valid cases

Members of Striped Bass Clubs - Waterbodies fished (Q13).

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Andrew Jackson State Park	3	1	.4	1.1
Bowen	10	1	.4	1.1
Greenwood	28	13	5.5	13.8
Greenwood City Pond	30	1	.4	1.1
Hartwell	32	55	23.4	58.5
Jocassee	38	7	3.0	7.4
Keowee	43	6	2.6	6.4
Marion	51	7	3.0	7.4
Monticello	52	3	1.3	3.2
Moultrie	54	7	3.0	7.4
Murray	55	65	27.7	69.1
Robinson	69	1	.4	1.1
Russell	70	6	2.6	6.4
Santee State Park	79	1	.4	1.1
Secession	81	1	.4	1.1
Thurmond	88	39	16.6	41.5
Wateree	104	4	1.7	4.3
Wylie	108	1	.4	1.1
Star Fort Pond	112	1	.4	1.1
Chattooga River	509	1	.4	1.1
Chauga River	512	2	.9	2.1
Congaree River	515	7	3.0	7.4
Edisto River	518	1	.4	1.1
Little Pee Dee River	527	1	.4	1.1
Saluda River	544	2	.9	2.1
Santee River	549	1	.4	1.1
Total responses		235	100.0	250.0

3 missing cases; 94 valid cases

Members of Trout Clubs - Waterbodies fished (Q13).

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Bowen	10	2	1.1	2.2
Hartwell	32	5	2.8	5.6
Jocassee	38	9	5.0	10.1
Keowee	43	8	4.4	9.0
Marion	51	9	5.0	10.1
Monticello	52	2	1.1	2.2
Moultrie	54	4	2.2	4.5
Murray	55	9	5.0	10.1
Russell	70	1	.6	1.1
Saluda Lake	71	2	1.1	2.2
Saluda City Pond	72	1	.6	1.1
Santee State Park	79	1	.6	1.1
Table Rock Cove	85	1	.6	1.1
Thurmond	88	4	2.2	4.5
Wateree	104	3	1.7	3.4
Ashepoo River	501	1	.6	1.1
Broad River	505	1	.6	1.1
Chattooga River	509	23	12.8	25.8
Chattooga River East Fork	510	17	9.4	19.1
Chattooga River North Fork	511	11	6.1	12.4
Chauga River	512	6	3.3	6.7
Congaree River	515	3	1.7	3.4
Edisto River	518	3	1.7	3.4
Edisto River North Fork	519	1	.6	1.1
Edisto River South Fork	520	1	.6	1.1
Saluda River	544	10	5.6	11.2
Saluda River Middle	545	8	4.4	9.0
Saluda River North	546	3	1.7	3.4
Saluda River South	547	9	5.0	10.1
Thompson River	553	1	.6	1.1
Waccamaw	558	1	.6	1.1
Wateree River	559	1	.6	1.1
Whitewater River	561	12	6.7	13.5
Private ponds (unspecified)	600	2	1.1	2.2
Saltwater	700	1	.6	1.1
Other	800	4	2.2	4.5
Total responses		180	100.0	202.2

21 missing cases; 89 valid cases

The majority of active fishing license holders (69%) indicated they fish primarily from a boat. Nineteen percent fished from the bank, while 4% fished from a pier or dock. Seven percent of active fishing license holders said they fish equally from these three locations.

Response distributions regarding locations from which anglers fish are consistent for both survey years (1990 and 1997). In 1997 a response category was included that was not present in the 1990 questionnaire, that is, anglers were allowed the response of “fish equally from each of these three locations.” After removing this category from the 1997 data, response distributions from 1990 and 1997 are very similar: boat (73% in 1990 vs. 75% in 1997), bank (23% in 1990 vs. 21% in 1997), and a pier or dock (5% in 1990 vs. 4% in 1997).

Analysis between Samples —Most trout club members (58%) reported that they usually fish from the bank, with another third (34%) fishing from a boat. In contrast, striped bass club members overwhelmingly fish from boats (95%). Fishing license holders mostly fish from boats (69%), followed by fishing from the bank (19%). Only 4% of fishing license holders reported fishing from a pier or dock, and only 2% of the trout club members used this method. No striped bass club members fished from a pier or dock.

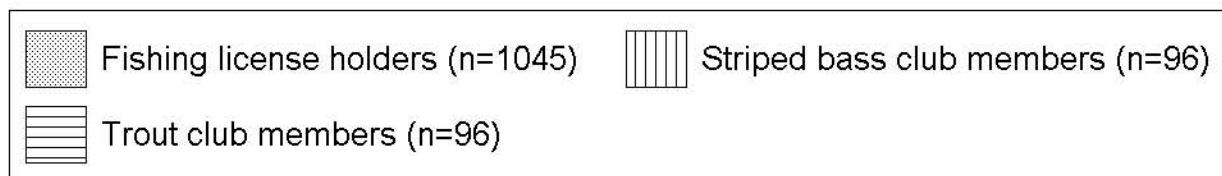
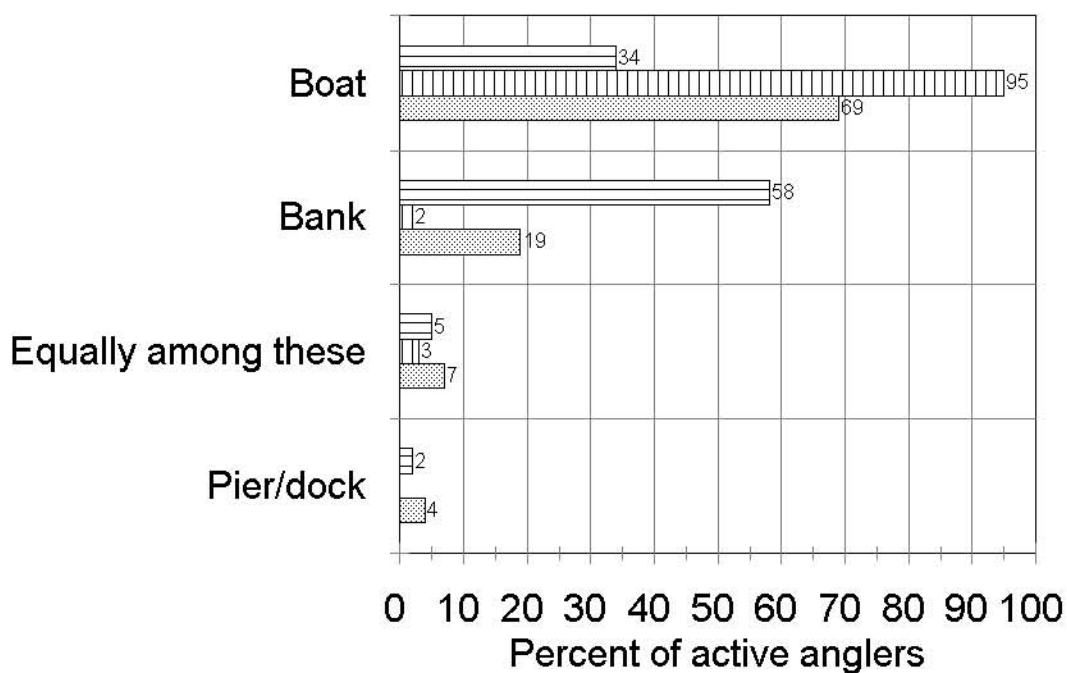
Analysis within License Holder Sample — Although fishing from a boat was the most popular mode for all respondents, those from rural (74%) and urban (72%) areas were most likely to use this mode, while only about 65% of those from suburbs or small towns said a boat is their most usual way to fish. License holders who live in rural areas were slightly less likely to prefer fishing from the bank (16% vs. 22%), while suburban anglers were slightly more likely than others to prefer fishing from a pier or dock (8% vs. 3%).

Respondents from the coastal plain were much more likely to fish from a boat than other respondents. Seventy-three percent of these respondents said this is their most frequent mode of fishing, compared to

60% of those from the western piedmont, 54% of anglers from the mountain or foothill regions, and only 45% of those from the eastern piedmont. The second most popular mode for all regions was fishing from the bank.

Non-resident license holders overwhelmingly fished from boats. Eighty-six percent said this is their most frequent mode of fishing, compared to 66% of resident license holders. Resident license holders were more than twice as likely to fish from the bank compared with non-resident license holders (22% vs. 8%).

Q18. Do you usually fish from the bank, a boat, or a pier or dock?

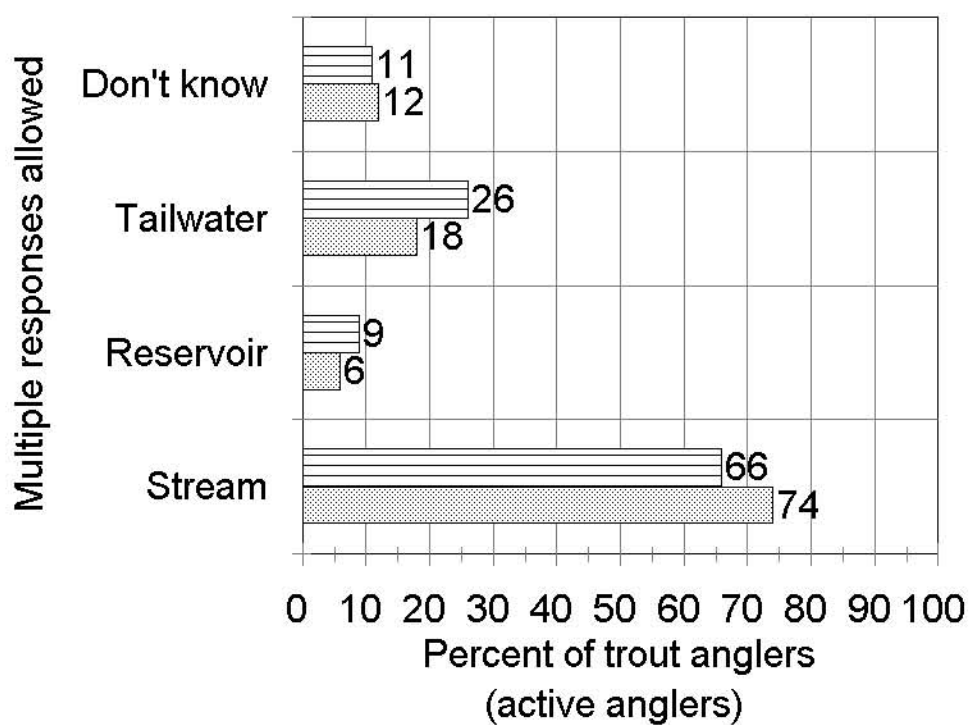




Respondents who indicated they fish for coldwater trout species were asked if they did so in streams, reservoirs, or tailwaters, defined as below Lake Murray dam or below Lake Hartwell dam. Just under three quarters of active fishing license holders who fish for coldwater trout species (74%) fished for trout in streams, 18% fished tailwaters, 6% fished reservoirs, and 12% did not know. A similar response distribution was observed regarding the sample of members of trout clubs. Two thirds of the sample of members of trout clubs who fish for coldwater trout species fished for trout in streams, 26% fished tailwaters, 9% fished reservoirs, and 11% did not know.

Analysis between Samples — About three-quarters of the fishing license holders (74%) who fish for trout did so in streams, compared to two-thirds of the trout club sample. A quarter (26%) of the trout club sample who fish for trout did so in dam tailwaters as compared to 18% of fishing license holders who fish for trout.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Among active license holders who fish for trout, there were some differences between resident license holders and non-resident license holders concerning where they fished most often. Resident anglers who fish for trout did so in streams (79%) or in the tailwaters of dams (21%), while non-resident anglers who fish for trout did so in streams (67%) or reservoirs (33%). Use caution when interpreting these results as there were only 38 resident license holders and 6 non-resident license holders who responded to this questions.

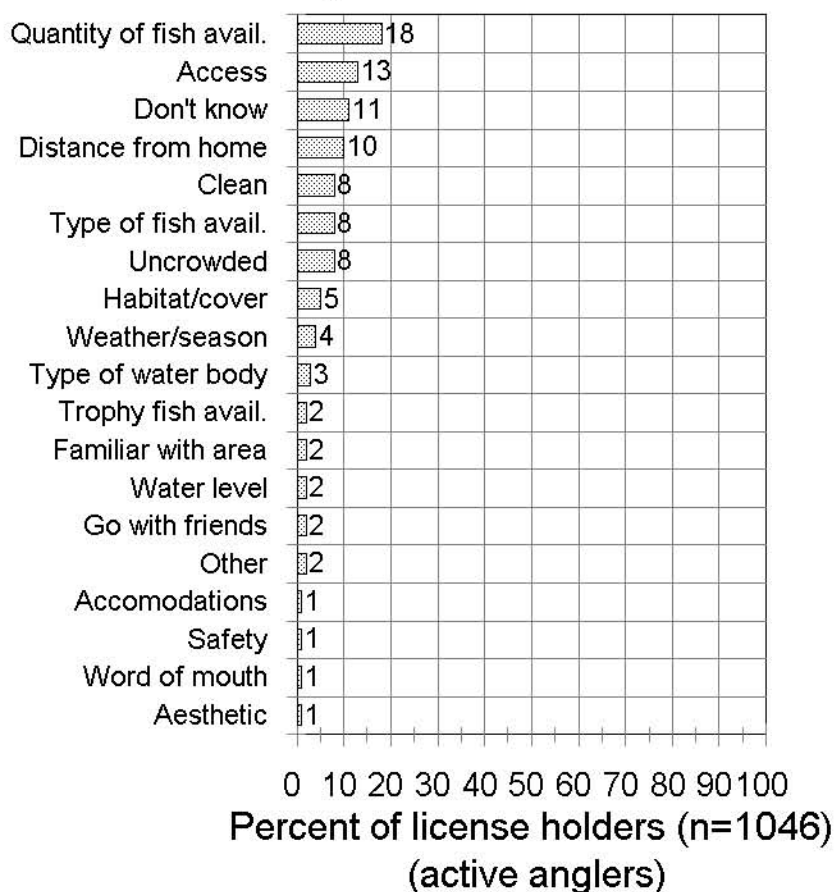
Q53. When fishing for trout, do you fish streams, reservoirs, below Lake Murray Dam, or below Lake Hartwell Dam?



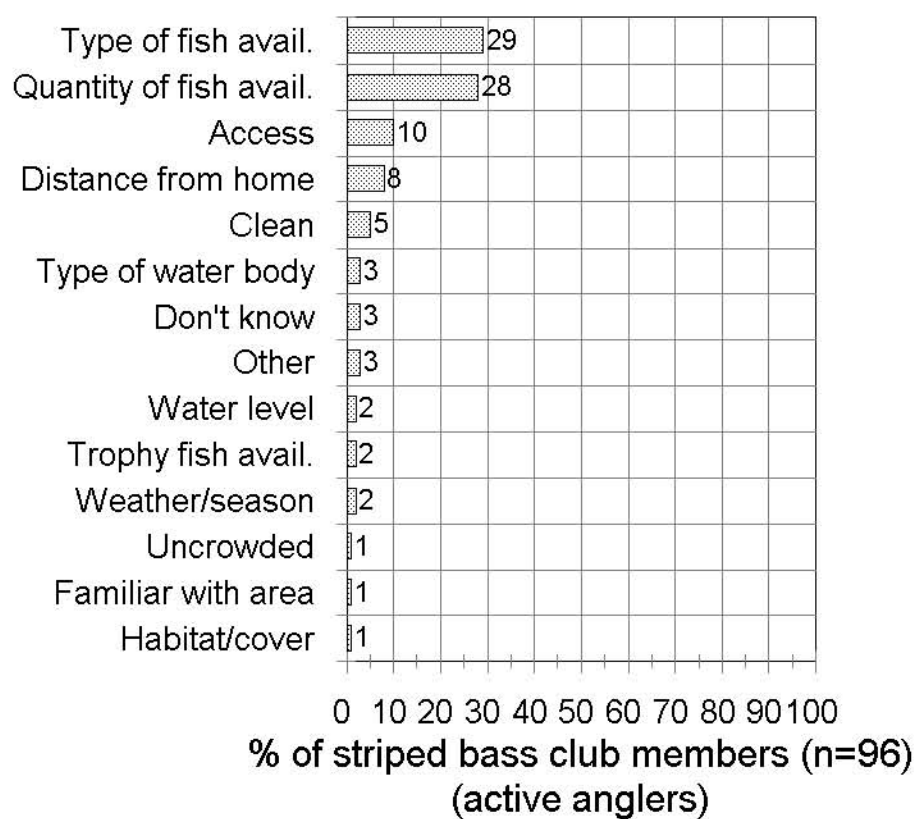
 Fishing license holders (n=50)
  Trout club members (n=70)

Reasons for Selecting Fishing Location — Active fishing license holders were asked what they consider to be the most important factor when selecting a location to fish. Eighteen percent said the quantity of fish that are available. Thirteen percent mentioned factors related to access, while another 11% said they don't know. Ten percent considered the distance from home to be the most important factor. Eight percent desired uncrowded areas, 8% looked for clean areas, and another 8% were looking for a particular type of fish. Many other factors were mentioned, but none were mentioned by at least 5% of active fishing license holders (see Appendix A).

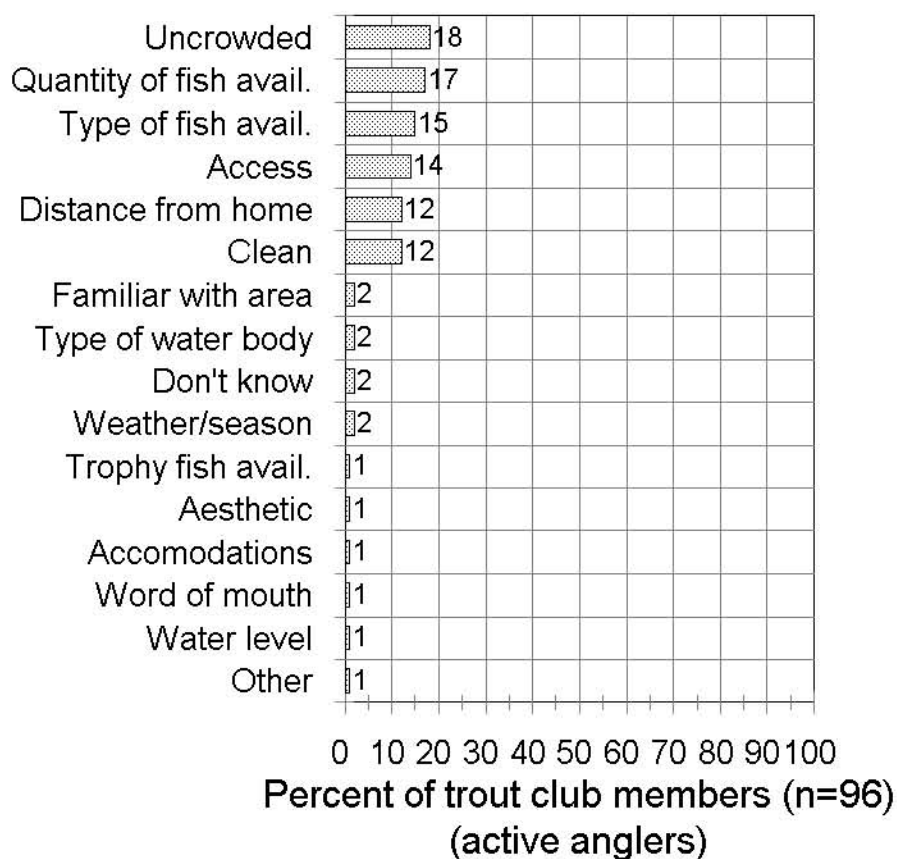
Q16. What do you consider to be the most important factor when selecting a location to fish?



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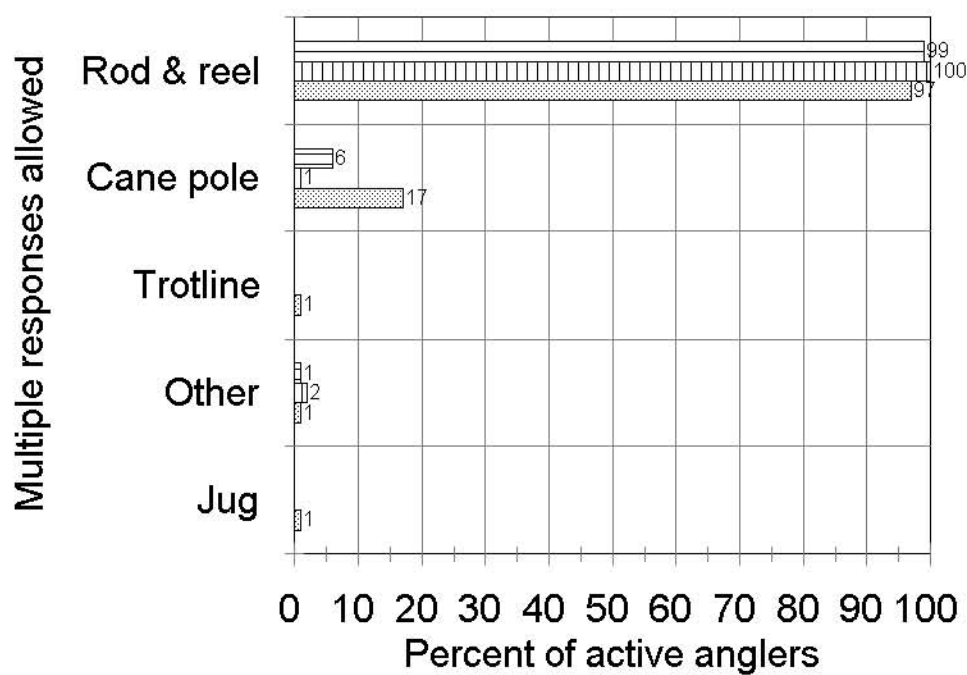


Tackle

Ninety-seven percent of active fishing license holders used rod-and-reel tackle. Seventeen percent reported using cane poles during the 1996/97 license year. One percent used trotlines, 1% mentioned jugs, and 1% used other types of tackle. Respondents were allowed to report using more than one tackle category.

In 1990 respondents were asked which tackle they usually use. In 1997 respondents were allowed to name all types of tackle used, therefore comparisons are difficult. In both survey years, well over 90% of survey respondents reported using rod-and-reel equipment. Not taking differences due to time into account, and focusing on differences based on single-response versus multipleresponse, there are some interesting differences. Specifically, it could be concluded that 6% of anglers primarily use cane poles, but 17% of anglers use cane poles as either their primary or secondary equipment.

Q20. Which of the following types of fishing tackle did you use during the 1996/97 fishing license year?



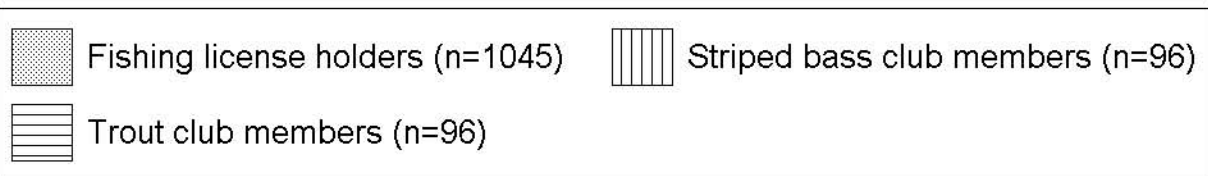
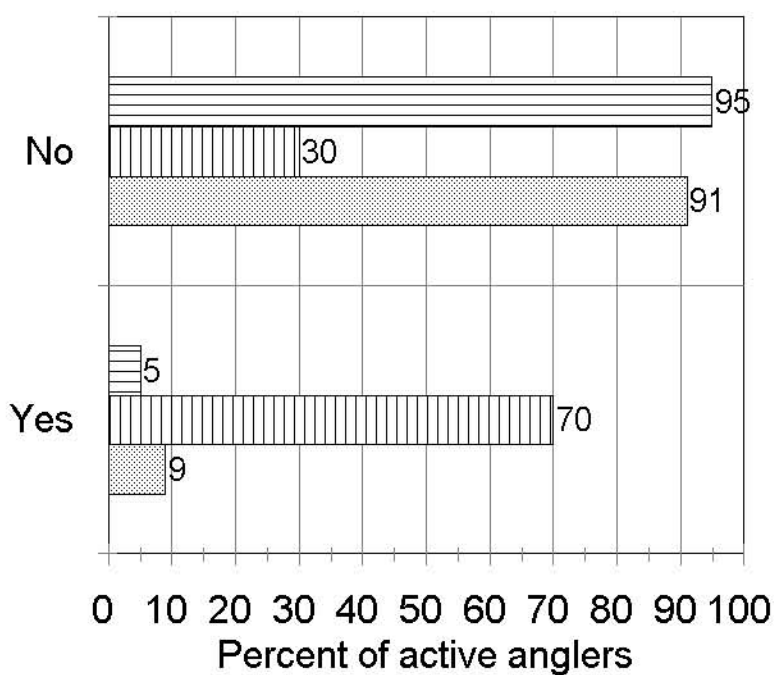
Tournaments

Nine percent of active fishing license holders participated in an organized freshwater fishing tournament in South Carolina within the past twelve months. In 1990, 7% of survey respondents said they regularly take part in organized fishing tournaments.

Analysis between Samples — Well over two-thirds (70%) of those in the striped bass club sample reported having participated in an organized fishing tournament during the past year. Few respondents in the other samples said they had fished in a tournament.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — About 15% of license holders from the eastern piedmont and 14% of those from the mountain and foothills region participated in fishing tournaments, compared with only 8% of those from the western piedmont and 6% from the coastal plain. Nonresident license holders were more likely to fish in tournaments than resident license holders (12% vs. 9%), and men were more frequent participants than women (11% vs. 3%).

Q24. Did you participate in an organized freshwater fishing tournament in SC in the past 12 months?



Catch and Release

Forty-six percent of active fishing license holders mostly released the fish they catch, while 42% mostly kept the fish they catch. Twelve percent said they keep or release their catch with equal frequency.

In 1990, 31% of survey respondents said they do not often practice catch and release fishing, compared to 1997 when 42% of anglers said they usually keep the fish they catch. In 1990, 69% of survey respondents said they practice catch and release fishing at least some of the time, compared to 1997 when 58% of anglers said they either mostly release the fish they catch or keep their catch and release their catch with equal frequency. This may indicate that the practice of catch and release has diminished among South Carolina anglers over the past seven years.

Analysis between Samples —The trout club members were very unlikely to keep their catch, with only 7% doing so compared to 42% of the striped bass club and license holder samples. Eightyfour percent of the trout club sample said they release their catch, compared to 35% of striped bass club members and 46% of the license holders. One in five (22%) of the striped bass club members said they keep or release equally.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Anglers from small cities or towns and those from rural areas were split somewhat equally between those who keep and those who release the fish they catch. Forty-four percent of those from small cities or towns keep their catch, with the same proportion releasing them. Among rural respondents, 46% keep their catch, while 43% release. Among both suburban and urban license holders, however, the majority catch and release. Sixtyone percent of suburban fishermen and 53% of urban anglers release their catch, with 27% of the suburban respondents and 32% of the urbanites keeping their catch.

Survey respondents who have lived in South Carolina the longest were the ones most likely to keep the

fish they catch. Forty-six percent of those who have lived in the state more than 20 years keep their catch, compared to 37% of those who have lived there 11-20 years and 25% of those who have lived in the state 6-10 years. Thirty-one percent of those who have lived in the state less than six years keep their catch. Those who have lived in the state a shorter amount of time tended to catch and release, with 60% of those in the state less than six years, and 63% of those respondents from 6-10 years, reporting that they release. Fifty-three percent of the anglers who have lived in the state 11-20 years release their catch, but only 41% of those who have lived in South Carolina more than 20 years did so.

Respondents with higher levels of education were more likely to say they release their catch. Only 40% of those with less than a high school education release their catch, compared to 43% of high school graduates, 47% of those with some education beyond high school, and 56% of those with a college education or higher. The majority (51%) of those with less than a high school education keep their catch, while only a third of those with a college education did this.

There were clear regional differences among survey respondents in whether they keep or release the fish they catch. The majority (58%) of those from the eastern piedmont release, as did 57% of those from the mountains and foothills. This compares with only 42% of other respondents. Anglers from the coastal plain were the most likely to keep their catch, with 46% doing this. Forty-five percent of the fishermen from the western piedmont keep their fish, but only a third of those from the eastern piedmont and 32% of those from the mountains and foothills keep their fish.

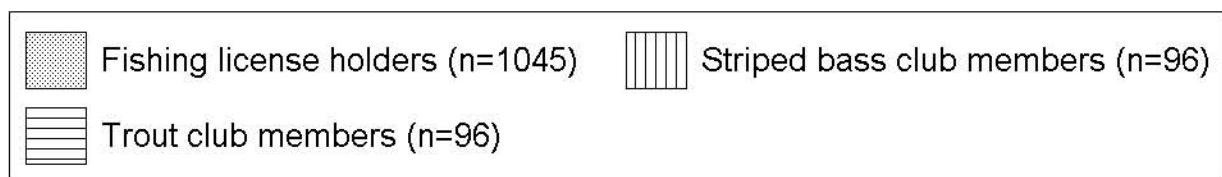
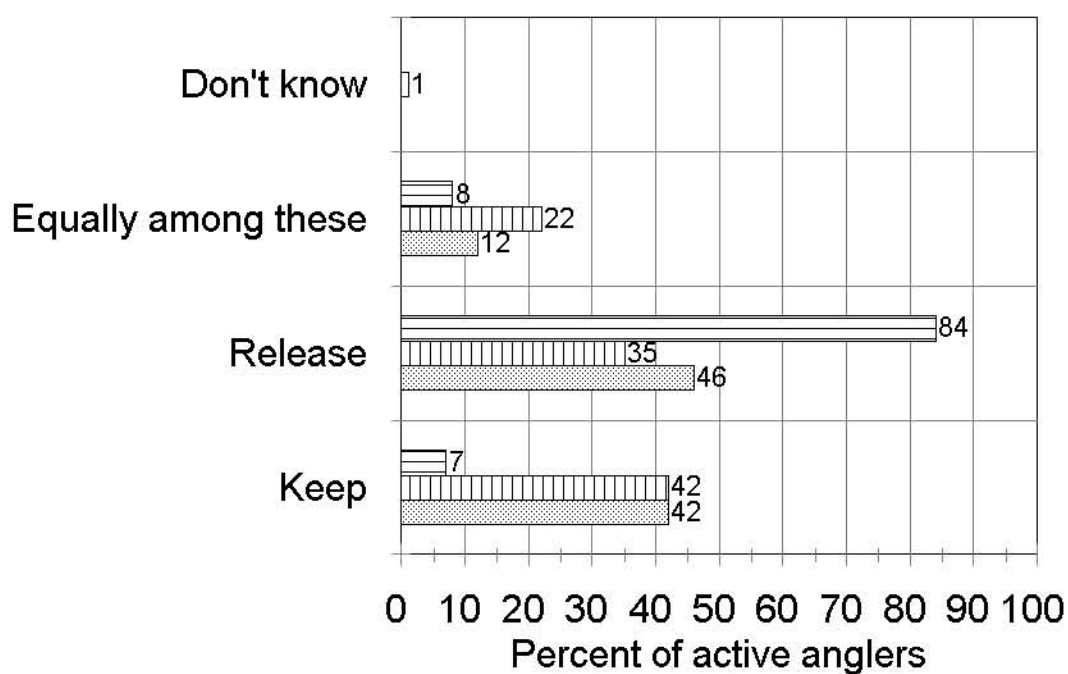
Younger fishermen were more likely to release their catch. Sixty-three percent of those under age 25 and 53% of those aged 25-34 release all the fish they catch. In contrast, the majority (55%) of those over age 55 keep their catch, with only 32% releasing it. Women were more likely to keep their catch, with 53% of female respondents reporting that they do this. Men most often release theirs, with 48% saying they release and 39% keeping their catch.

Those who fish the most also release the most. Over half (53%) of those who fished more than 50 days in South Carolina release their catch, as did 47% of those who fished in the state 21-50 days. Among those who fished fewer days, 43% said they release their catch. Those who fished the fewest days were the most likely to say they always keep their catch, with 49% of those fishing only 1-5 days reporting this.

Anglers who fish from a pier or dock were the most likely to release their catch, with 56% saying they do this regularly. Those who fish from the bank more often keep theirs, with 48% reporting this. Anglers who fish from boats were a little more likely to catch and release than to keep their catch (47% vs. 41%).

Those who participated in tournaments overwhelmingly always release their catch, with 81% reporting that they do this. Fishermen who did not fish in tournaments were about equally divided between those who keep their catch (45%) and those who release (43%).

Q25. When freshwater fishing in SC, would you say that you mostly keep the fish you catch or mostly release them?



Travel Distance

Twenty-one percent of active fishing license holders traveled fewer than 10 miles on an average fishing trip in South Carolina. Respondents were instructed that we were measuring land travel to a fishing site. Twenty-seven percent traveled 10-25 miles, one-quarter traveled 26-50 miles, 12% traveled 51-100 miles, and 16% traveled more than 100 miles on an average fishing trip in South Carolina.

Response distributions regarding travel distance from this survey are similar to findings from the 1990 survey, although in 1997, there are larger percentages of those traveling less than 10 miles and those traveling more than 100 miles. Specifically, in 1990 18% traveled fewer than 10 miles, and in 1997 21% traveled fewer than 10 miles. In 1990, 9% traveled more than 100 miles, and in 1997 16% traveled more than 100 miles. In 1990, 73% traveled 10-100 miles, and in 1997 64% traveled 10-100 miles.

Analysis between Samples — Almost half (47%) of the striped bass club members said they travel more than 50 miles on an average fishing trip, compared to only 26% of the trout club members and 28% fishing license holders. The largest number (31%) of trout club members reported that their average trip is 26-50 miles, while 10-25 miles was the average trip for the largest group (27%) of license holders.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Fishermen from urban and suburban areas most often (33%) traveled 26-50 miles one way on an average fishing trip. Twenty-seven percent of urban residents and 18% of suburban anglers traveled over 100 miles. Anglers from small cities or towns most often traveled 10-25 miles one way, with about 33% reporting that they travel this far. Another 23% traveled 26-50 miles. Survey respondents from rural areas were about equally divided among those who traveled fewer than 10 miles (24%), those who traveled 10-25 miles (26%), and those who traveled 26-50 miles (23%) on an average fishing trip.

Those with less than a high school education most often traveled 10-25 miles one way to fish. Thirty-one

percent traveled this far, while another 29% traveled 26-50 miles. Among high school graduates, 31% traveled 10-25 miles, but only 20% traveled 26-50 miles. Those with some education beyond high school most frequently traveled 26-50 miles to fish (30%), and another 25% traveled 10-25 miles. Among those with a college education, 29% traveled 26-50 miles, and 22% traveled over 100 miles. About a fifth of the respondents in all education groups traveled fewer than 10 miles one way to fish.

There was a dramatic difference between resident license holders and non-resident license holders of South Carolina in how far they travel to fish. Among non-resident license holders, threequarters traveled over 100 miles one way on an average fishing trip, while among residents, only 2% traveled this far. Most residents (31%) traveled 10- 25 miles, with 29% traveling 26-50 miles and another 24% traveling fewer than 10 miles.

For those survey respondents with children living at home, a 10-25 mile one-way trip was most common, reported by 30% of the sample. Twenty-three percent of those without children traveled this far. Another 27% of those with children traveled 26-50 miles, compared to 23% of anglers without children. Nineteen percent of the anglers without children traveled over 100 miles, while only 12% of those with children traveled this far.

Older survey respondents tended to travel farther to fish when compared to younger respondents. The most common trip for fishermen 55 years of age and older, shared by 26% of those in this category, was over 100 miles one way. Only 10% of those under age 35, and 16% of those aged 35-54 traveled this far. The most frequent trip for those aged 45-54 was 26-50 miles (28%), while those under age 45 most often traveled 10-25 miles (29%).

Those who fish for fewer days in South Carolina traveled farther to do so. Twenty-nine percent of anglers who fish 1-5 days traveled over 100 miles one way on an average trip. For those who fish 6-10 days, the

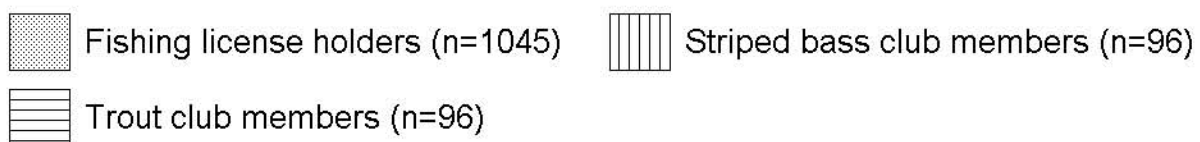
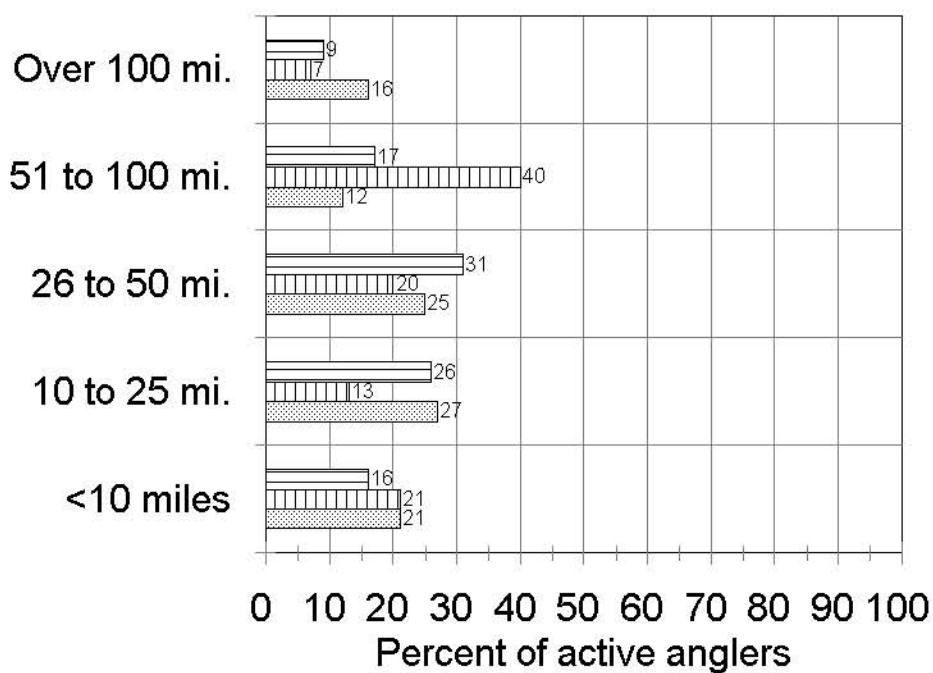
most common trip was over 100 miles as well (25%). Thirty percent of those who fish more than 10 days traveled 26-50 miles, compared to only 19% of those who fish 10 days or fewer. Among those who fish 1-5 days, 15% traveled fewer than 10 miles, while 23% of those who fish more than five days traveled this far.

Anglers who fish from the bank tended to travel shorter distances to fish than other anglers. Thirty-four percent traveled fewer than 10 miles, and 35% traveled 10-25 miles. Boat anglers most often traveled 26-50 miles, with 27% falling in this category. Another 23% traveled 10-25 miles, and 20% traveled over 100 miles. For those who fish from a pier or dock, many (33%) traveled fewer than 10 miles, and another 30% traveled 26-50 miles. For those who fish in all these modes, the most frequent trip (36%) was 10-25 miles.

Twenty-eight percent of the anglers who fish in large reservoirs traveled 26-50 miles on an average trip, as did 30% of those who fish in state lakes. But some of these anglers traveled over 100 miles per trip. Twenty-three percent of the reservoir anglers and 22% of the state lake anglers traveled this far. Most of those who fish in streams or rivers (57%) or private ponds (65%) traveled fewer than 25 miles.

Survey respondents who participated in fishing tournaments traveled farther on an average fishing trip. Forty-two percent traveled over 50 miles on a average trip, compared to only 26% of those who did not participate in tournaments. Forty-nine percent of the non-participants traveled 25 miles or fewer per trip, while only 30% of the participants traveled this little.

Q26. How far do you travel, one-way, on an average fishing trip in SC?



Fishing Expenditures

Active fishing license holders were asked how much money they spend on an average fishing trip in South Carolina, including bait, tackle, fees, gas, and lodging. One percent of active fishing license holders did not spend any money. Twenty-three percent said they spend \$1-\$15, 31% spend \$16-\$30, 22% spend \$31-\$99, while 20% spend \$100 or more on an average fishing trip in South Carolina. The average dollar amount spent on an average fishing trip in South Carolina among active fishing license holders was \$84.69 (std. dev. 179.90, min. 0, max. 2500).

Although response distributions regarding average fishing trip costs are similar for both the 1990 and 1997 surveys, it does appear that in 1997 anglers spend more than those interviewed in 1990. This increase could simply be due to increases in trip-related costs. For example, in both years the most frequent response was \$10-\$25 dollars per trip, but in 1990 35% gave this response, while in 1997 41% gave this response. As well, fewer anglers in 1997 said they spend less than \$10 on an average trip (11% in 1990 vs. 6% in 1997). Fewer anglers in 1997 reported spending \$26-\$50 on an average trip (28% in 1990 vs. 24% in 1997), and fewer anglers in 1997 reported spending \$51-\$100 (14% in 1990 vs. 11% in 1997). More anglers in 1997 reported spending more than \$100 on an average fishing trip (11% in 1990 vs. 15% in 1997).

Analysis between Samples — Respondents in the striped bass club sample were far and away the biggest spenders of the three groups, with almost two-thirds (65%) reporting that they spend \$41-\$100 per trip, compared to only 12% of trout club members and 21% of the license holders. The largest proportion (32%) of trout club members spend \$10 or less per trip, while the biggest group among the fishing license holders were those who spend \$21-\$40 (24%).

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Non-resident license holders reported spending a lot more on the average fishing trip than do resident license holders. Almost two-thirds (64%) of nonresident license

holders said they spend more than \$100 on an average fishing trip in South Carolina, and another 18% spend \$41-\$100. Among resident license holders the largest number (28%) spend \$11-\$20, and another 27% spend \$21-\$40. Only 4% of resident license holders spend over \$100 per trip.

Older anglers tended to spend more than younger ones. Almost a quarter (24%) of survey respondents age 55 and over spend more than \$100 on an average fishing trip, while only 16% of those aged 35-54 and 11% of those under age 35 spend this much. For those aged 35-54, 22% spend \$41-\$100, 25% spend \$21-\$40, and 23% spend \$11-\$20 on an average trip. Twenty-six percent of anglers under age 35 spend \$11-\$20 per trip on average, while 23% spend \$21-\$40, and another 23% spend \$41-\$100.

Those who spend the most on an average trip tended to fish for fewer days. Twenty-seven percent of those who fish 1-5 days spend more than \$100 per trip, as did 23% of anglers who fish 6-10 days per year in South Carolina. Among those who fish more than 50 days a year in South Carolina, 32% spend \$41-\$100, and another 26% spend \$21-\$40 per trip. About a quarter of anglers who fish 21-50 days spend \$41-\$100 per trip, and 28% spend \$21-\$40. The largest proportion (31%) of those who fish 11-20 days in South Carolina spend \$11-\$20 per trip, with 24% having spent \$21-\$40.

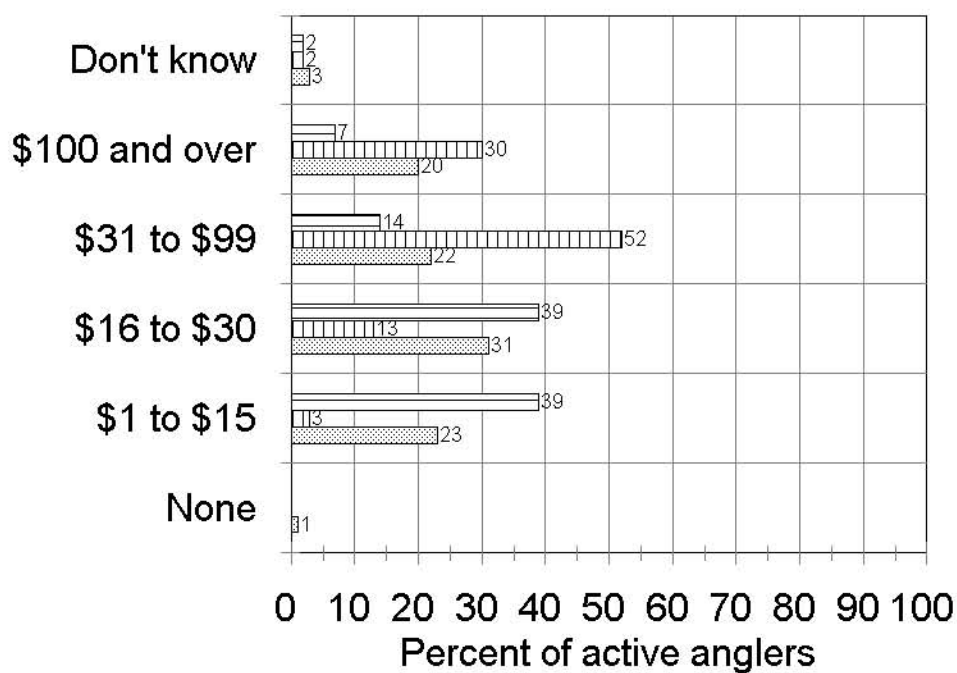
Boat anglers tended to spend more than those who fish using other modes. Forty-four percent of boat anglers spend over \$40 per trip on average, compared to 17% of those who fish from the bank and 9% of anglers who fish from a pier or dock. Only 24% of anglers who fish in all these modes spend as much. Forty percent of pier or dock anglers spend \$11-\$20 per trip, while 34% of those who fish from the bank spend \$10 or less.

Survey respondents who fish in state lakes or large reservoirs spend more per trip than other anglers. Twenty-three percent of state lake anglers and 22% of those who fish in reservoirs spend more than \$100 per trip, compared to only 11% of those who fish in streams or rivers and 5% of pond anglers. Among

those who fish in ponds, the largest proportion, 28%, spend \$21-\$40 per trip, while among stream and river anglers, the largest proportion, 28%, spend \$11-\$20.

License holders who participated in fishing tournaments spend more per fishing trip than other respondents. Twenty-two percent of participants spend more than \$100 per trip, while another 36% spend between \$41-\$100. This compares to the 15% of license holders not participating in tournaments who spend more than \$100, and 19% who spend between \$41-\$100.

Q27. How much do you spend on an average fishing trip in SC, please include bait, tackle, fees, gas, and lodging?



Fishing Motivation

Active fishing license holders were asked their main reason for fishing in the past year. Respondents were presented six potential motivations. Almost half of active fishing license holders (44%) fished for relaxation. Nineteen percent fished to be with family and friends, while another 19% fished for the sport. Six percent fished to be close to nature, 6% fished to catch fresh fish, and 4% fished to catch large fish. Two percent said don't know.

When comparing findings of the 1990 survey regarding fishing motivations with findings of this study, it appears that motivations have not changed substantially, although direct comparisons are difficult because the 1990 survey offered four potential motivations (fun and relaxation, catch enough for a meal, catch a trophy, and for tournaments or competitions). In both years, the motivation selected most frequently was fishing for relaxation.

Analysis between Samples — The most popular reason for fishing among respondents in all three samples was for relaxation, with 39% of striped bass club members, 44% of fishing license holders, and 48% of trout club members giving this answer. Among fishing license holders, to be with family and friends was the second most frequent response (19%), while sport fishing was the second favorite motivation for the striped bass club (29%) and striped bass club (23%) members. About 19% of the fishing license holders also gave this response. About 12% of the trout club members also gave “to be with family and friends” as their most important motivation for fishing. To be close to nature was the most important factor for 19% of the trout club members, compared to only 6% of the license holders and 5% of the striped bass club sample.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — There were some differences by level of education in the main reason survey respondents gave for fishing in the past year. Those with the lowest level of education, less

than high school, were much more likely than the others to say they fish to catch fresh fish. Thirteen percent gave this reason, while only 5% of anglers with more education gave this response. The frequency with which respondents gave "to be close to nature" as their main reason for fishing increased with education. Only 4% of those with less than high school education, and 5% of those who completed their education with high school, gave this reason. Seven percent of those with some education beyond high school, and 11% of those with college degrees gave this reason, however.

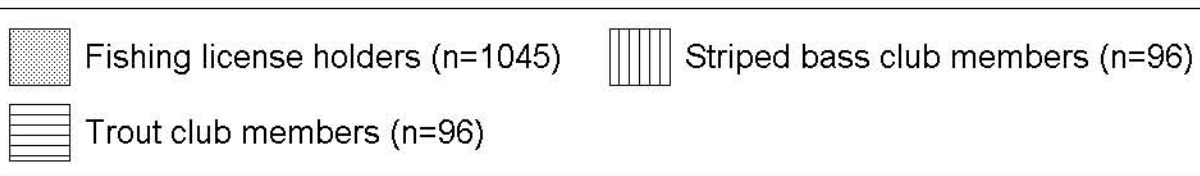
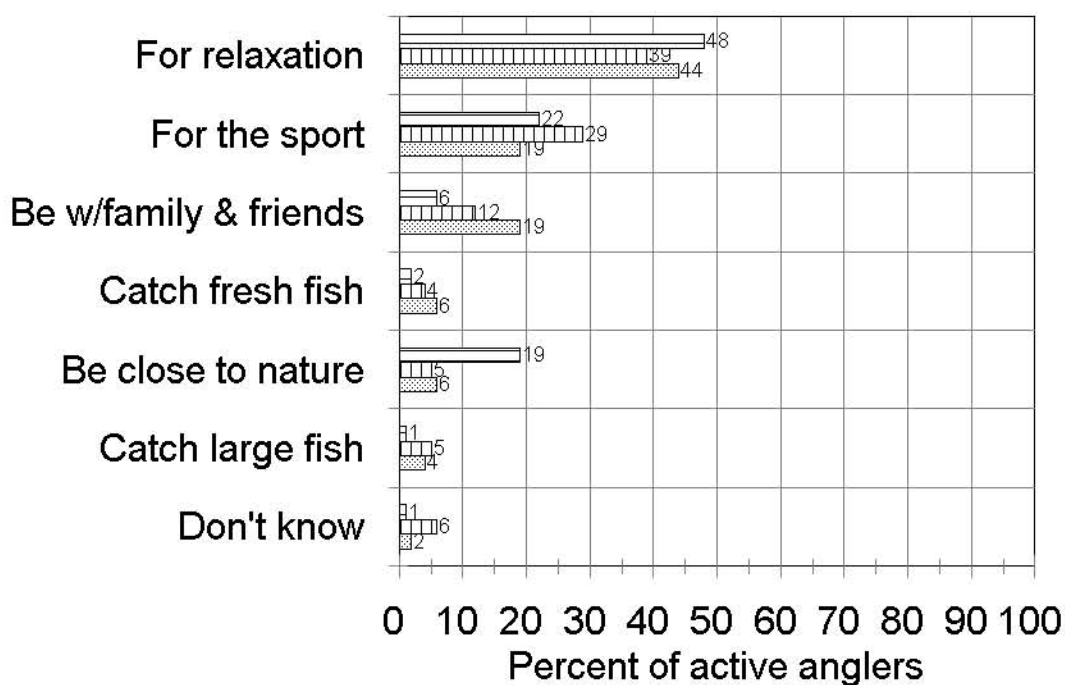
South Carolina resident license holders were more likely than non-resident license holders to say that they fish for relaxation. Forty-seven percent gave relaxation as their main reason for fishing, compared to only 31% of anglers who did not live in South Carolina. Among the non-resident anglers, 28% gave "for the sport" as their main reason, compared to only 16% of South Carolina anglers.

Male and female license holders emphasized their reasons for fishing slightly differently. The majority of women (52%) said relaxation was their motive for fishing, while 43% of men said this. Twenty-eight percent of women, compared with 17% of men, gave "to be with family and friends" as their main reason for fishing. Men were more likely than women to say "for the sport" (20% vs. 11%).

The main reason for fishing also differed according to the number of days the anglers fish in South Carolina. Twenty-seven percent of those who fish 1-5 days in the state said they fish to be with family and friends, a reason given by only 17% of those who fish more days. Forty percent of those who fish 1-5 days said they fish for relaxation, as did 43% of those who fish 6-10 days. Just over half (51%) of those who fish 11-50 days gave this reason as the most important, while only 40% of those who fish more than 50 days did so.

Among the survey respondents who said they had participated in fishing tournaments, 38% gave “for the sport” as the most important reason they fish, compared to only 17% of those who did not participate in tournaments. The non-participants were more likely to say they fish to be with family and friends, as 20% gave this answer compared to only 11% of those who fished in tournaments.

Q54. What was your main reason for fishing in the past year?



Species Sought

Active fishing license holders were asked what species of freshwater fish they fished for in South Carolina during the 1996/97 license year. Respondents were allowed to name more than one species of fish, but incidental catch was not included; respondents were limited to species they intended to catch. To ensure accurate coding of responses, a comprehensive list of colloquial fish names and their proper names was provided to the interviewers (Appendix B). Comparisons with 1990 survey data are difficult because in 1990 respondents were asked for what species they primarily fished, whereas in 1997 respondents were asked to list all species they sought in 1997.

The species of fish most frequently sought by active fishing license holders during the 1996/97 fishing license year was largemouth bass (60%). Forty-two percent fished for bream species, while 30% sought crappie. Catfish species were a popular catch as well: 12% named channel catfish, 11% named blue catfish, 6% named flathead catfish, 1% named white catfish, and 18% named catfish, but were unable to define a particular species. Sixteen percent fished for striped bass, 6% fished for redbreast sunfish, and 6% fished for smallmouth bass. Four percent fished for rainbow trout, 3% fished for hybrid striped bass, 3% fished for brown trout, and 2% fished for redear sunfish. Many other species were mentioned but none by at least 2% of active fishing license holders.

The species of fish most frequently sought by the sample of members of striped bass clubs during the 1996/97 fishing license year was striped bass (94%). Thirty percent fished for hybrid striped bass, while 19% sought largemouth bass. Fifteen percent fished for crappie, while 10% sought bream species. Seven percent fished for blue catfish. Eight percent sought rainbow trout, while 6% fished for brown trout. Three percent named catfish, but were unable to define a particular species, 2% named channel catfish, and 2% named flathead catfish. Two percent fished for redear sunfish. Many other species were mentioned but none by at least 2% of the sample of members of striped bass clubs.

The species of fish most frequently sought by the sample of members of trout clubs during the 1996/97 fishing license year was rainbow trout (70%). Fifty-six percent fished for brown trout, while 29% sought brook trout. Forty-two percent fished for largemouth bass, while 29% sought bream species. Fifteen percent fished for striped bass, and 10% fished for crappie. Four percent fished for blue catfish, 3% fished for catfish, but were unable to recall a particular species, while 2% fished for channel catfish. Three percent fished for hybrid striped bass, and 2% mentioned redbreast sunfish. Many other species were mentioned but none by at least 2% of the sample of members of trout clubs.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Fishing license holders from the suburbs were most likely to say that they fished for largemouth bass, with just under two-thirds (65%) listing this species. Sixty-one percent of those from small cities or towns, and 59% of those from rural areas fished largemouth bass. Only 52% of anglers from urban areas mentioned this species of fish. Urban anglers were more likely than the others to say they fish for striped bass, however, with 28% mentioning this species compared to 20% of suburban fishermen, 16% of those from rural areas, and only 11% of those from small towns. Respondents from the suburbs said they fish for bream less frequently than other respondents, with only 35% mentioning this species compared to 44% of those living in other areas.

Among those survey respondents who have lived in South Carolina 11-20 years, largemouth bass was the most popular species for fishing. Seventy-one percent said this is a species they sought. Fifty-nine percent of those who have lived in the state for more than 20 years fished largemouth bass. Largemouth bass was also popular with those who have lived in the state for a shorter period, but not to the same degree. Fifty-nine percent of those who have lived in South Carolina from 6-10 years, and 48% of those who have lived there from 1-5 years fished for largemouth bass. Bream species were also popular with long-time residents of the state: 54% of those who have lived in South Carolina more than 20 years said they fish for bream. This contrasts with only 35% of those who have lived in the state for fewer years. The longer respondents have lived in the state, the more likely they were to fish for crappie. Only 14% of those

who have lived in South Carolina for 1-5 years fished for this species, while 23% of those who have lived there 6-10 years and 28% of those residents for 11-20 years sought crappie. Among those who have lived in the state more than 20 years, it was one of the most popular species, with 35% fishing for crappie.

Striped bass were more often fished for by those with a college education than by those with less education. A quarter of the college graduates said they fish for striped bass, while only 14% of those with less education sought this fish. The opposite was true for crappie, where only 23% of college graduates fished for them, while 32% of the other respondents sought crappie.

There was some regional variation in the types of fish sought among fishing license holders. Sixty percent of those from the coastal plain region fished for bream, while 39% of those from the eastern piedmont, 31% of those from the mountains and foothills, and 28% of anglers from the western piedmont fished for bream. Crappie was most popular among fishermen from the western piedmont, where 42% sought this fish, while 30% of those from other regions fished for crappie. Sunfish was sought almost exclusively by anglers in the coastal plain, while fishermen in the mountains were the ones who fish for brown and rainbow trout.

Comparing resident license holders with non-resident license holders, residents were more likely to fish for bream. Slightly less than half of resident license holders (49%) fished for bream, compared to only 13% of non-resident license holders.

Largemouth bass was by far the most popular species for fishermen under age 25, with 70% saying they fished for this species. Largemouth bass was slightly less popular with older anglers: 65% of those 25-34, 61% of those 35-44, 52% of anglers 45-54, and 54% of those 55 and older fished for largemouth bass. The opposite was seen with bream and crappie, species that were sought more often by older fishermen. Only 26% of those under age 25 fished for bream, while 45% of those aged 25 and older sought this fish. Only

21% of anglers under age 25 fished for crappie, while 31% of fishermen aged 25 or older fished for crappie.

There were some noticeable differences between the sexes in the types of fish they seek. Almost two-thirds of male anglers (65%) fished for largemouth bass, while only 39% of women said they do. Half of the female license holders fished for bream, but 41% of men sought this species.

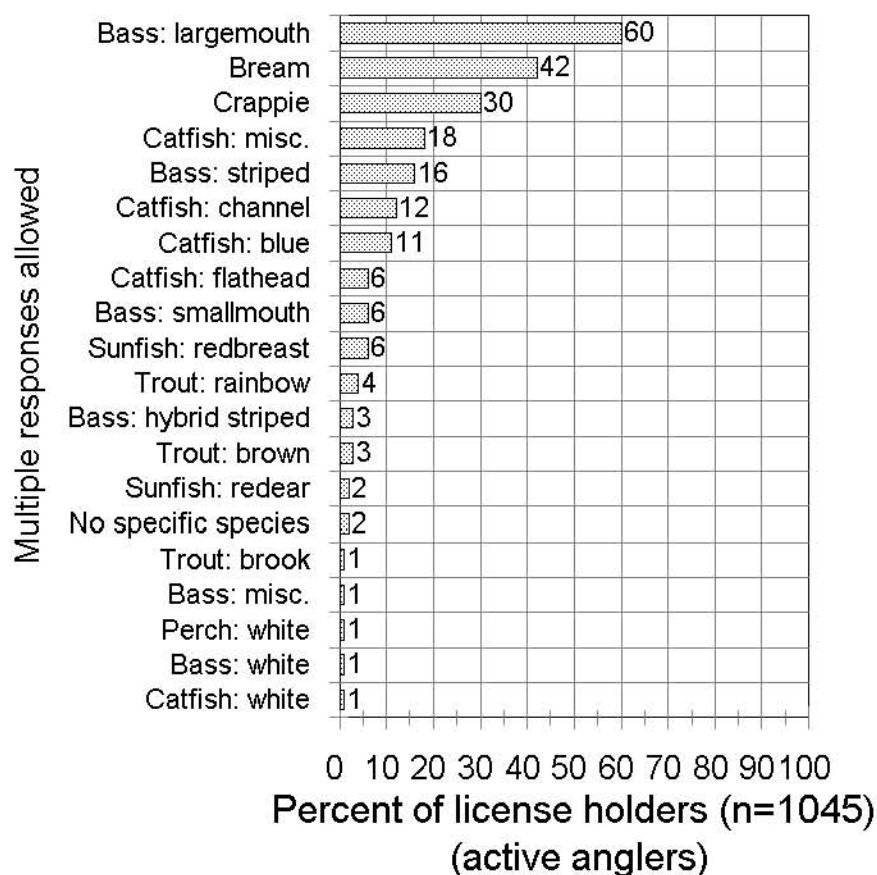
The more days anglers fish, the more likely they were to fish for largemouth bass. Only 42% of those who fish 1-5 days sought largemouth bass, but the percentage increases to 56% for those who fish 6-10 days, 64% for those fishing 11-20 days, 69% for those fishing 21-50 days, and 73% for those who fish more than 50 days in South Carolina last year. The same trend was seen, to a lesser degree, with crappie: 20% of those fishing 1-5 days sought this species, compared with 28% of those fishing 6-10 days, 30% of those fishing 11-20 days, 31% of those fishing 21-50 days, and 41% of those who fish more than 50 days. One third of those who fish 1-5 days sought bream, while 46% of those who fish six days or more fished for this species.

License holders who fish in private ponds were more likely to fish for largemouth bass. Seventyfour percent said they fish for largemouth bass, compared with 65% of those fishing in large reservoirs, 55% of those fishing in state lakes, and 48% of anglers who fish in streams or rivers. Striped bass were sought by only 8% of pond fishermen, compared to 15% of those fishing in other bodies of water. Bream were sought by 61% of pond anglers and 48% of stream or river fishermen, but only 34% of those fishing in reservoirs or state lakes sought bream. Crappie, on the other hand, was sought by 38% of those fishing in large reservoirs and 31% of those fishing in state lakes, but by only 21% of those fishing in ponds, streams or rivers. Redbreast sunfish were fished most often by those fishing in streams or rivers, as were brown and rainbow trout.

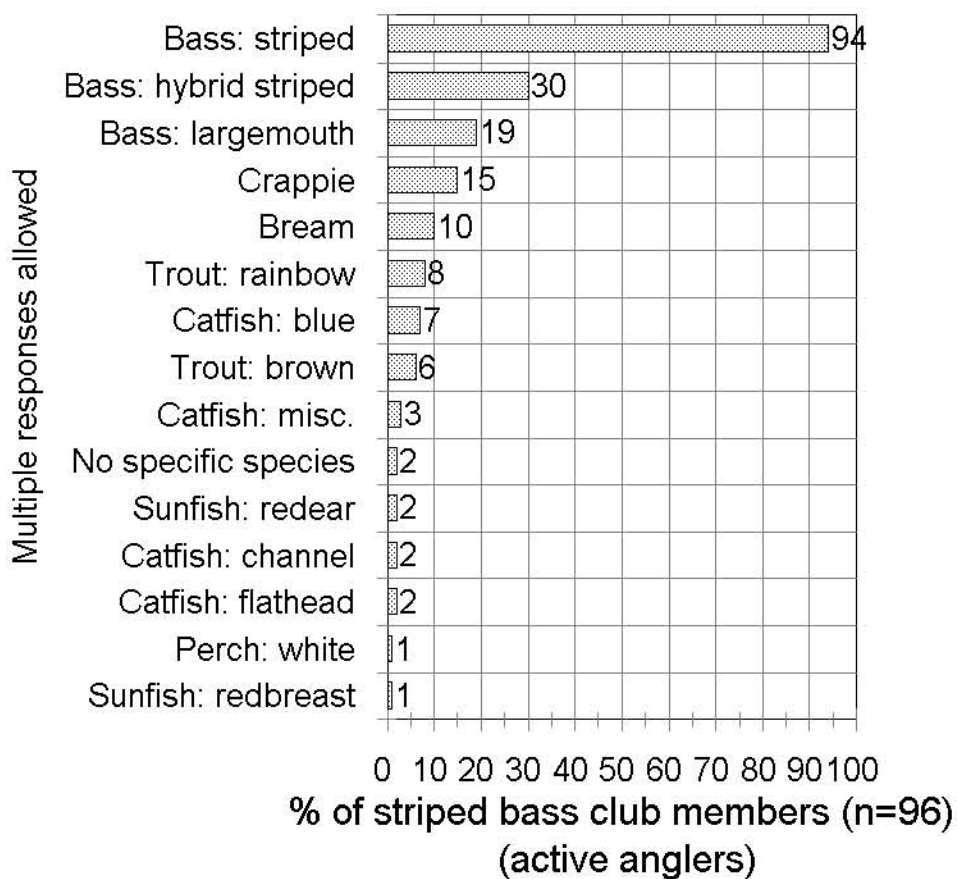
Anglers fishing from boats were more likely to fish for largemouth bass. Sixty-three percent of boat fishermen said they fish for this species, whereas 50% of those fishing from banks and 44% of those fishing from piers or docks fished for largemouth bass. Sixty-one percent of anglers who fish equally among these locations were fishing for largemouth bass. Striped bass were rarely sought by bank fishermen, with only 6% saying they sought this species compared with 18% of those fishing from other locations. Similarly, bream were sought by half of those who fish from the bank, but by only 40% of other anglers. Those fishing from piers or docks were more likely to fish for crappie, with 42% of these anglers seeking crappie. Only a third of boat fishermen and 17% of those fishing from the bank were after crappie. Rainbow trout were sought by 10% of those fishing from the bank, but rarely by other anglers.

Fishing license holders who said they have participated in fishing tournaments fished most often for largemouth bass. Nine out of ten in this group sought largemouth bass, compared to 57% of other fishermen. Those who did not participate in tournaments were more likely to fish for bream (44% vs. 26%), and crappie (30% vs. 22%).

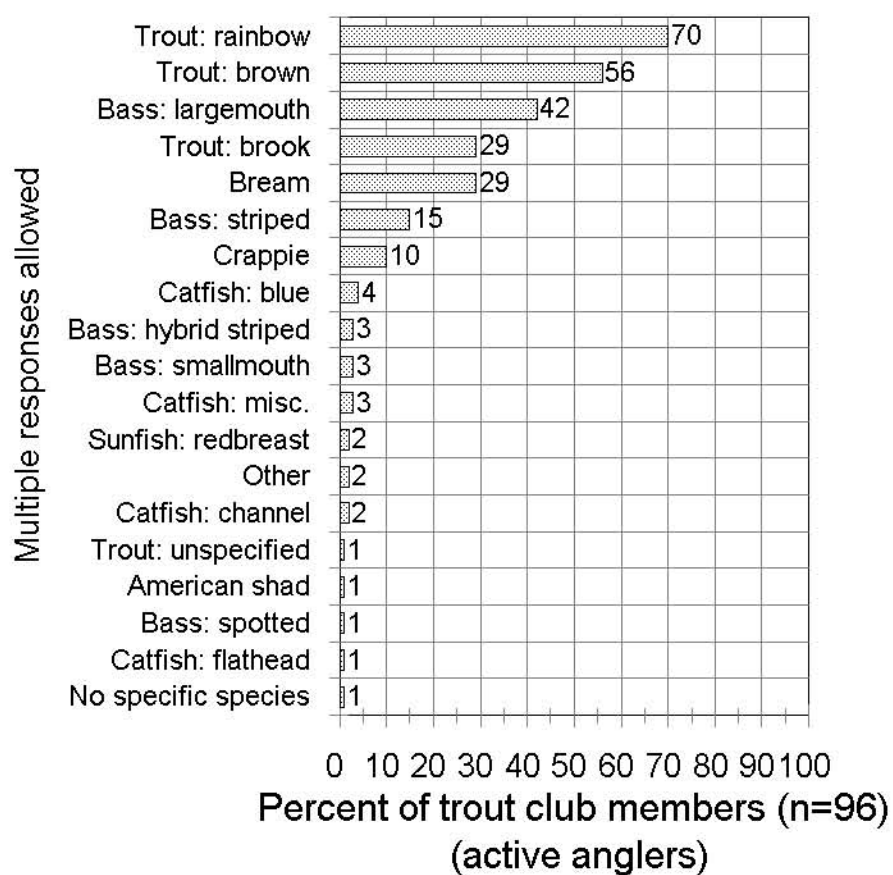
Q29. For what species of freshwater fish did you fish in SC during the 1996/97 fishing license year?



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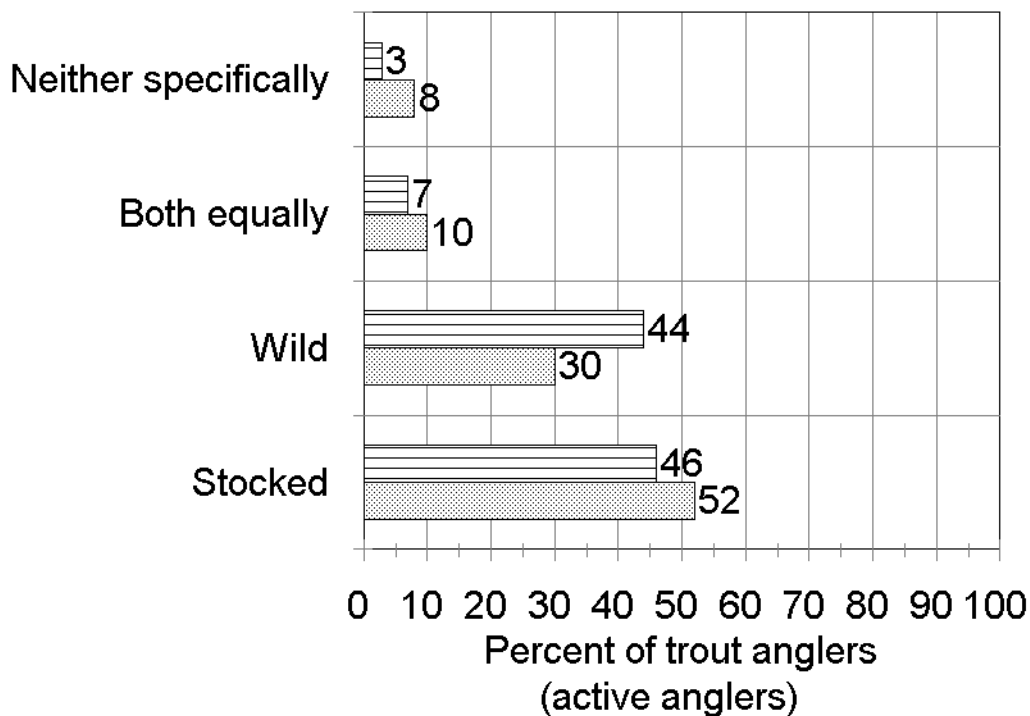




Q29. For what species of freshwater fish did you fish in SC during the 1996/97 fishing license year?



Respondents who sought coldwater trout species were asked if they primarily fish for stocked trout or for trout that have reproduced naturally in the wild. Fifty-two percent of active fishing license holders who fish for coldwater trout species fished for trout that are stocked, while 30% fished for wild trout. Ten percent fished for both stocked trout and wild trout equally, and 8% did not specifically fish for either. The sample of members of trout clubs were more evenly split among the two categories of trout fishing: 46% fished stocked trout, 44% fished wild trout, 7% fished both equally, and 3% did not specifically fish for either.

Q51. Do you primarily fish for stocked trout or trout that have reproduced naturally in the wild?



 Fishing license holders (n=50)
  Trout club members (n=70)

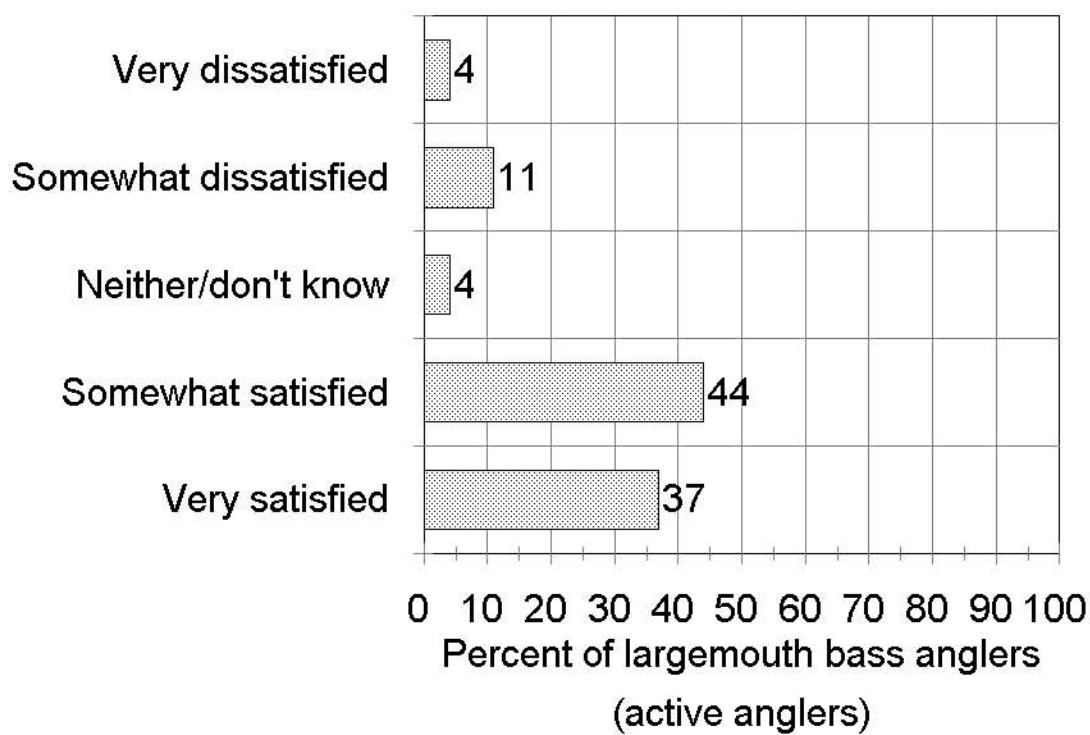
Satisfaction with Species Sought

Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with fishing for each species of fish they sought during the 1996/97 license year.

The majority of active fishing license holders who fished for largemouth bass were satisfied (81%) with largemouth bass fishing in South Carolina. Specifically, 37% were very satisfied, 44% somewhat satisfied, 11% somewhat dissatisfied, 4% very dissatisfied, while 4% had no opinion or did not know.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Among the sample of fishing license holders who sought largemouth bass, men were a little more likely than women to be satisfied with largemouth bass fishing in South Carolina. Thirty-eight percent of male survey respondents said they were very satisfied, compared to 31% of females. Sixteen percent of female respondents said they were somewhat dissatisfied, and another 8% said they were very dissatisfied, while 11% of males said they were somewhat dissatisfied, and only 3% said they were very dissatisfied.

Q34. How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with largemouth bass fishing in SC?

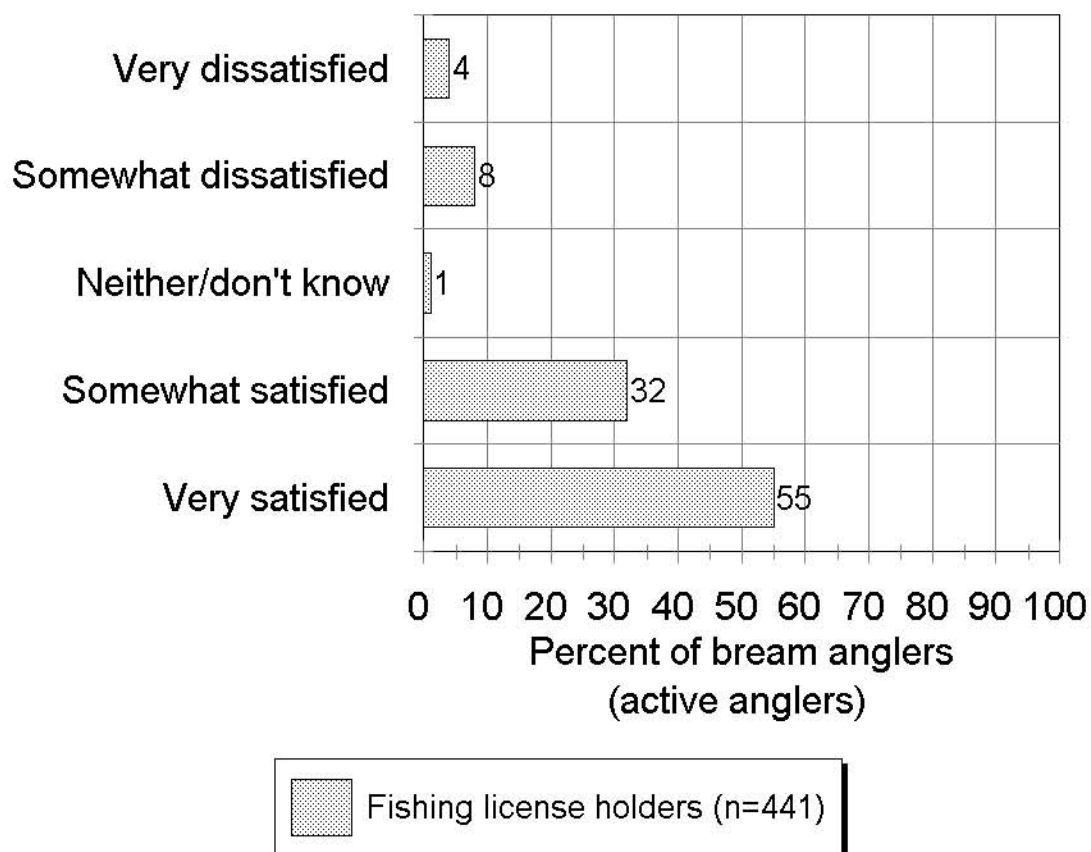


Fishing license holders (n=623)

The majority of active fishing license holders who fished for bream species were satisfied (87%) with bream fishing in South Carolina. Specifically, over half were very satisfied (55%), 32% somewhat satisfied, 8% somewhat dissatisfied, 4% very dissatisfied, while 1% had no opinion or did not know.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Satisfaction with bream fishing, too, differed according to how long the angler has lived in South Carolina. Among fishing license holders who fished for bream and have lived in the state ten years or less, 75% were satisfied, with 45% having said that they were very satisfied. Another 30% said they were somewhat satisfied. For those who have lived more than ten years in South Carolina, however, 57% said they were very satisfied, and 31% said they were somewhat satisfied, for a total of nearly 89% in these categories. Male respondents were more likely to say that they were very satisfied, with 58% falling in this category compared to 44% of female respondents. Twenty-one percent of the female anglers said they were somewhat or very dissatisfied, while only 9% of male respondents said this.

Q39. How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with bream fishing in SC?

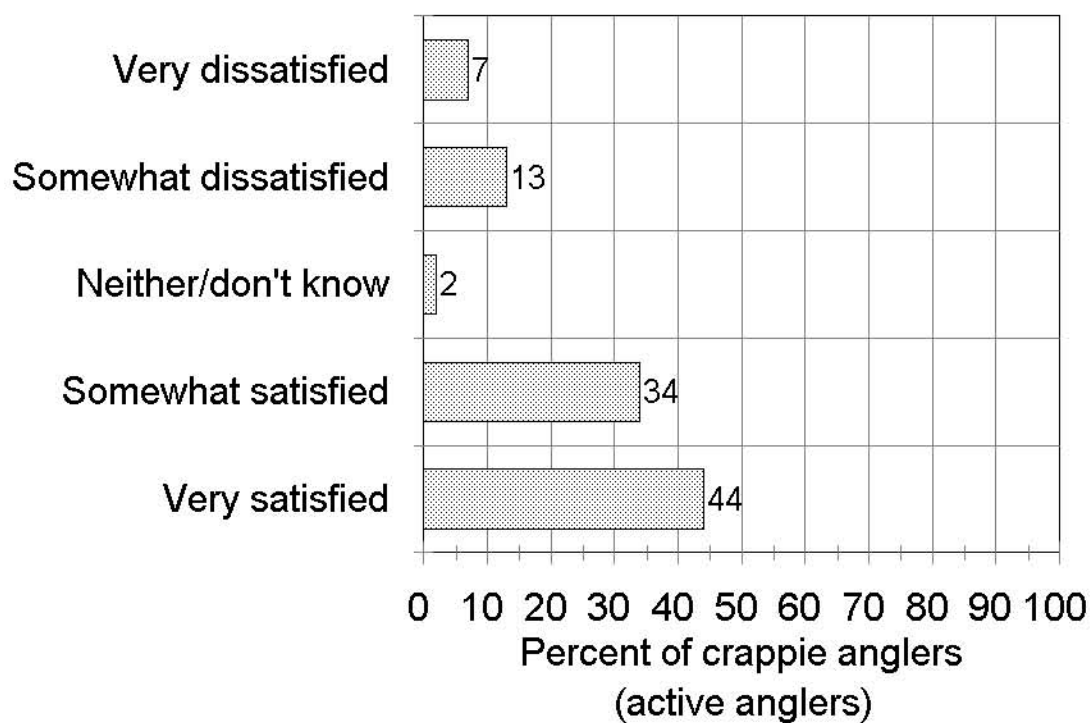


The majority of active fishing license holders who fished for crappie species were satisfied (78%) with crappie fishing in South Carolina. Specifically, 44% were very satisfied, 34% somewhat satisfied, 13% somewhat dissatisfied, 7% very dissatisfied, while 2% had no opinion or did not know.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Among those who sought crappie, there were some differences among fishing license holders of different ages in their satisfaction with crappie fishing. For those under age 25, 92% were either somewhat or very satisfied. Among those 25-34, 85% were in these categories, while 77% of those 35-44 and 68% of those 45-54 were in these groups. In the oldest group of anglers, those aged 55 and above, 80% were somewhat or very satisfied with crappie fishing in South Carolina.

Although the vast majority of crappie anglers said they were satisfied with crappie fishing in South Carolina, there were some differences among those who fish more often and those who fish less often in the state. Only 69% of those who fish from 1-5 days said they were somewhat or very satisfied, while 78% of those who fish 6-10 days, and 71% of those who fish 11-20 days, said this. Eighty-two percent of those who fish 21-40 days, and 83% of those who fish 51 days or more also fell in these categories.

Q41. How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with crappie fishing in SC?

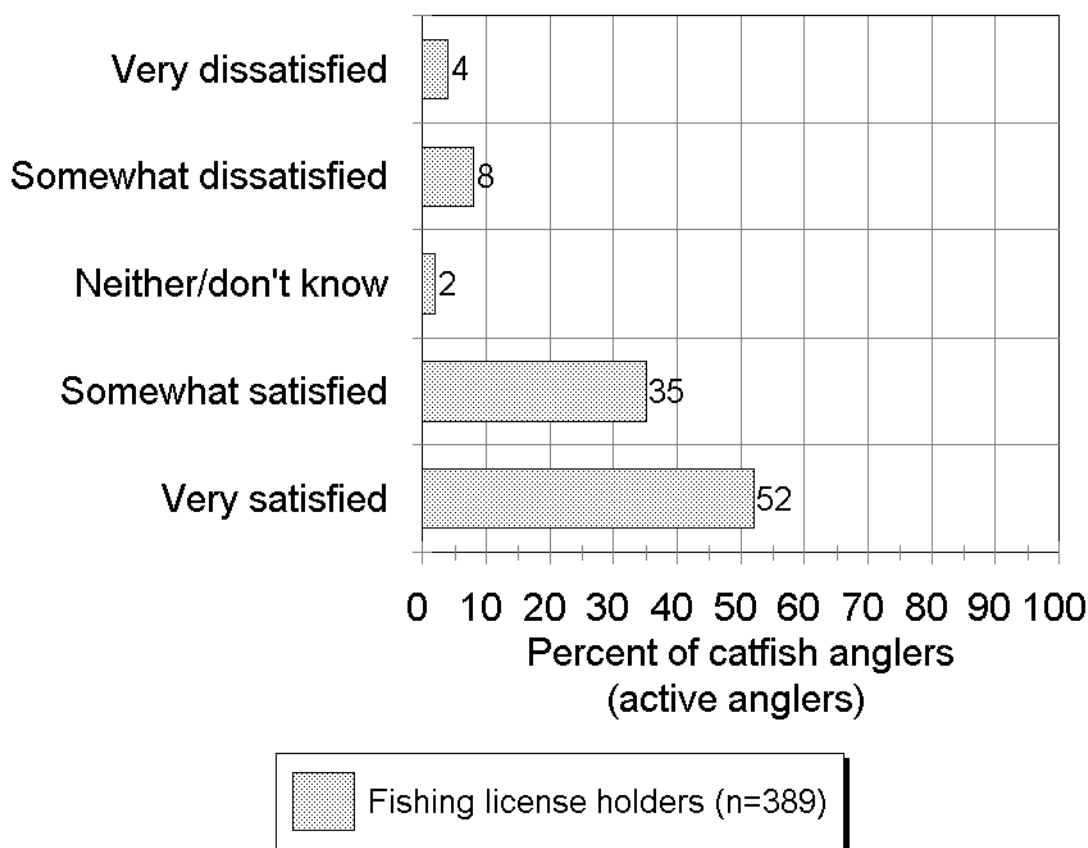


Fishing license holders (n=309)

The majority of active fishing license holders who fished for catfish species were satisfied (87%) with catfish fishing in South Carolina. Specifically, 52% were very satisfied, 35% somewhat satisfied, 8% somewhat dissatisfied, 4% very dissatisfied, while 2% had no opinion or did not know.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Among those who sought catfish there was a slight difference between male and female fishing license holders in their satisfaction with catfish fishing. Eighty-eight percent of men said they were somewhat or very satisfied, while 84% of women fell in these categories.

Q40. How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with catfish fishing in SC?



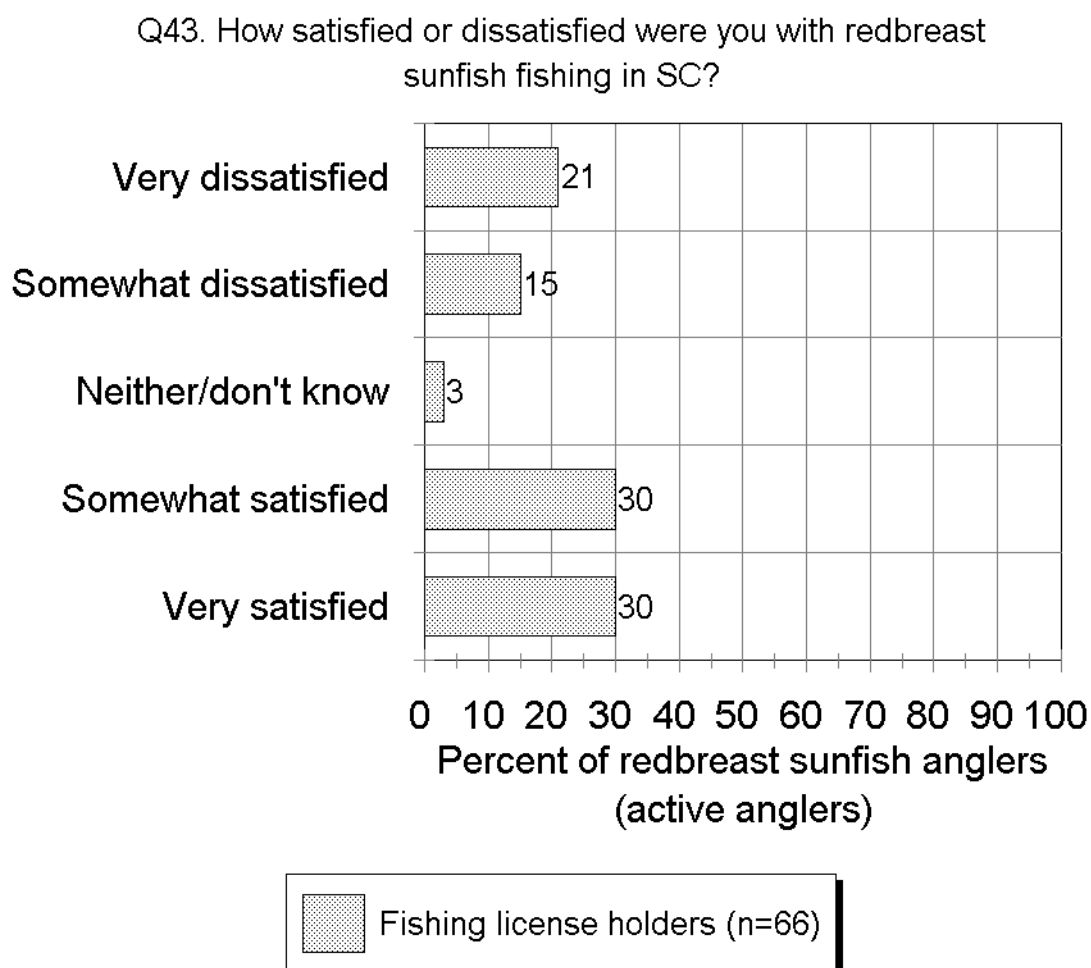
The majority of active fishing license holders who fished for striped bass were satisfied (76%) with striped bass fishing in South Carolina. Specifically, 37% were very satisfied, 39% somewhat satisfied, 12% somewhat dissatisfied, 7% very dissatisfied, while 5% had no opinion or did not know. The majority of the sample of members of striped bass clubs were very satisfied with striped bass fishing: 63% of the sample of members of striped bass clubs were very satisfied, 29% somewhat satisfied, 6% somewhat dissatisfied, 2% very dissatisfied, while 5% had no opinion or did not know.

Q36. How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with striped bass fishing in SC?



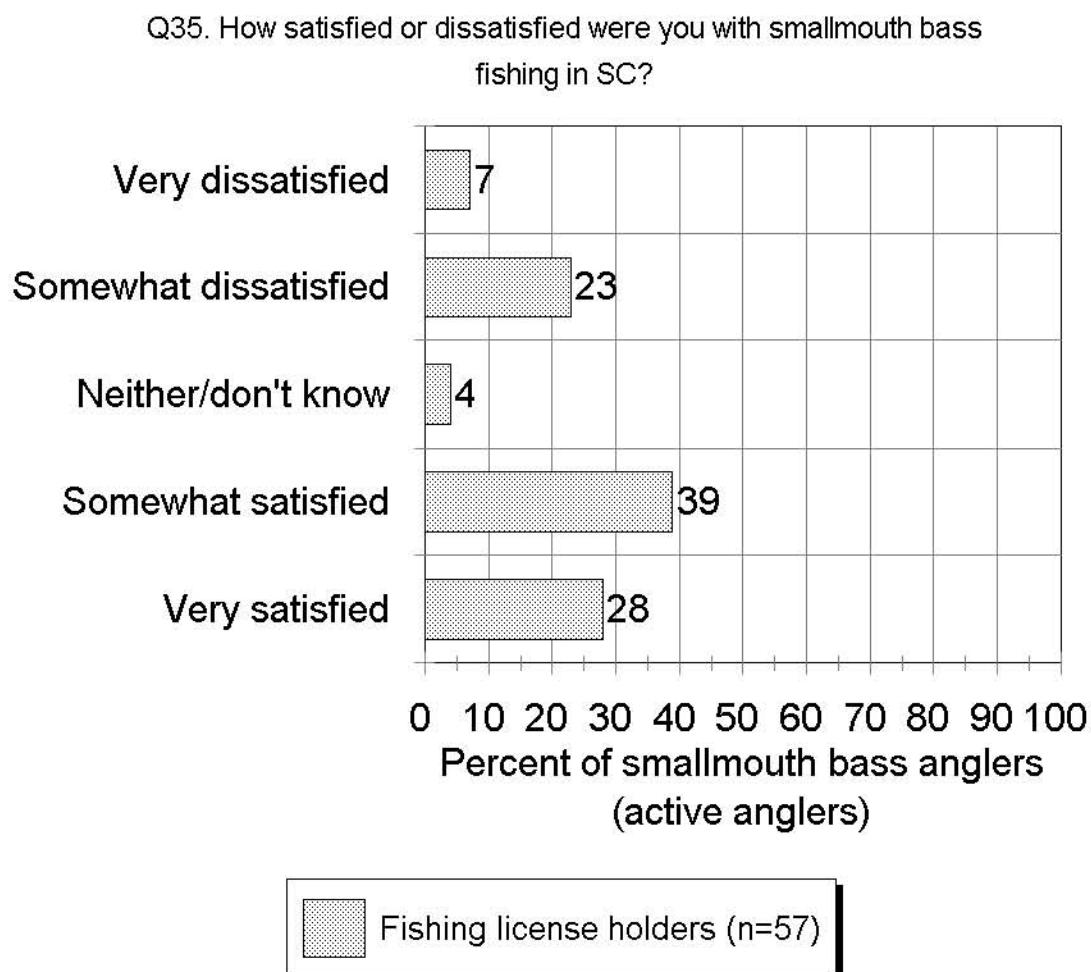
 Fishing license holders (n=166)
  Striped bass club members (n=89)

Although the majority of active fishing license holders who fished for redbreast sunfish were satisfied (61%) with redbreast sunfish fishing in South Carolina, a substantial portion (36%) were dissatisfied. Specifically, 30% were very satisfied, 30% somewhat satisfied, 15% somewhat dissatisfied, 21% very dissatisfied, while 3% had no opinion or did not know.

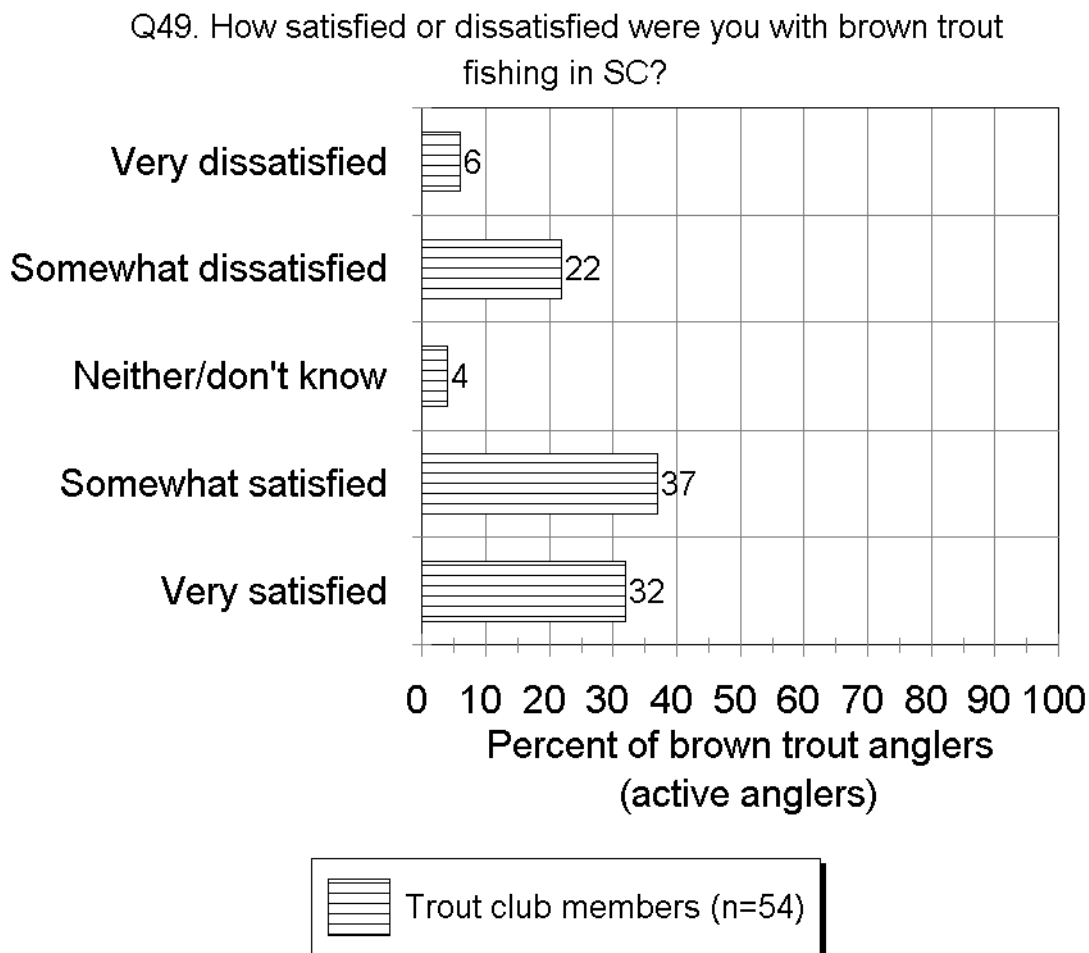


Although the majority of active fishing license holders who fished for smallmouth bass were satisfied (67%) with smallmouth bass fishing in South Carolina, a substantial portion (30%) were dissatisfied. Specifically, 28% were very satisfied, 39% somewhat satisfied, 23% somewhat dissatisfied, 7% very dissatisfied, while 4% had no opinion or did not know.

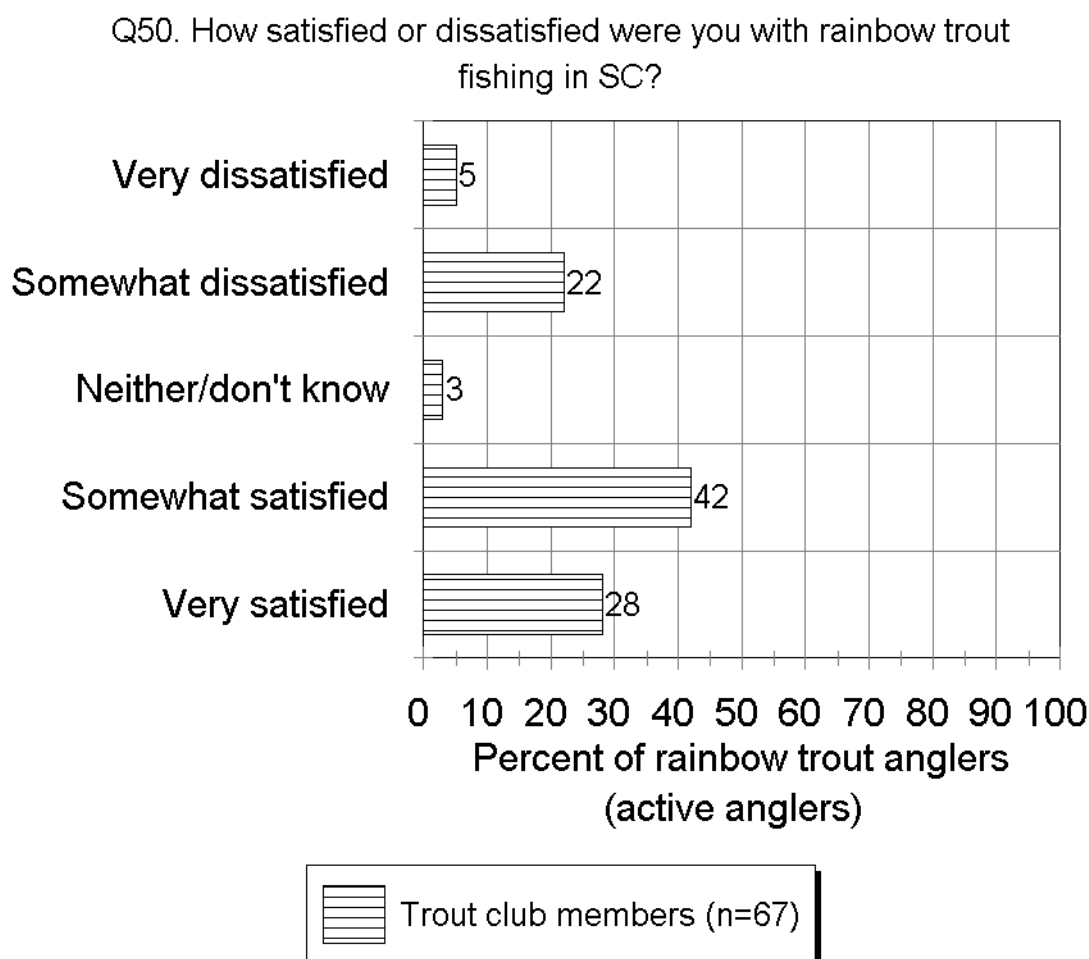
Analysis within License Holder Sample — There were 24 smallmouth bass anglers who fish in large reservoirs and who answered the survey question regarding satisfaction with smallmouth bass fishing. Of these, 71% said they were satisfied; 25% said they were very satisfied, and 46% said that they were somewhat satisfied. Thirty-one smallmouth bass anglers who fish primarily in other types of water answered this question. Of these, 32% said that they were very satisfied and 35% said that they were somewhat satisfied. Twenty-nine percent said they were somewhat dissatisfied, while only 13% of the reservoir smallmouth bass anglers said this.



Although only 3% of active fishing license holders fished for brown trout, a large enough portion (56%) of the sample of members of trout clubs fished for brown trout so that their satisfaction with this fishery could be reliably reported. The majority of the sample of members of trout clubs were satisfied (69%) with brown trout fishing in South Carolina; however, a substantial portion were dissatisfied (28%). Specifically, 32% were very satisfied, 37% somewhat satisfied, 22% somewhat dissatisfied, 6% very dissatisfied, while 4% had no opinion or did not know.



Although only 4% of active fishing license holders fished for rainbow trout, a large enough portion (70%) of the sample of members of trout clubs fished for rainbow trout so that their satisfaction with this fishery could be reliably reported. The majority of the sample of members of trout clubs were satisfied (70%) with rainbow trout fishing in South Carolina; however, a substantial portion were dissatisfied (27%). Specifically, 28% were very satisfied, 42% somewhat satisfied, 22% somewhat dissatisfied, 5% very dissatisfied, while 3% had no opinion or did not know.



Opinion of the Quality of South Carolina Fishing

One third of active fishing license holders thought the quality of South Carolina fishing has improved over the last ten years. Twenty-six percent thought the quality has remained the same, while another 26% thought the quality has declined. Fourteen percent did not know.

In 1997, anglers were more than twice as likely to say they have seen an improvement in the quality of South Carolina fishing than anglers who were asked this same question in 1990. In 1997, fewer anglers said they have seen a decline, more anglers said the quality has remained the same, and more anglers have seen an improvement in the quality of South Carolina fishing over the past ten years. For example, in 1990 15% said the quality of fishing has improved over the past ten years, while in 1997 33% said the quality of fishing has improved over the past ten years.

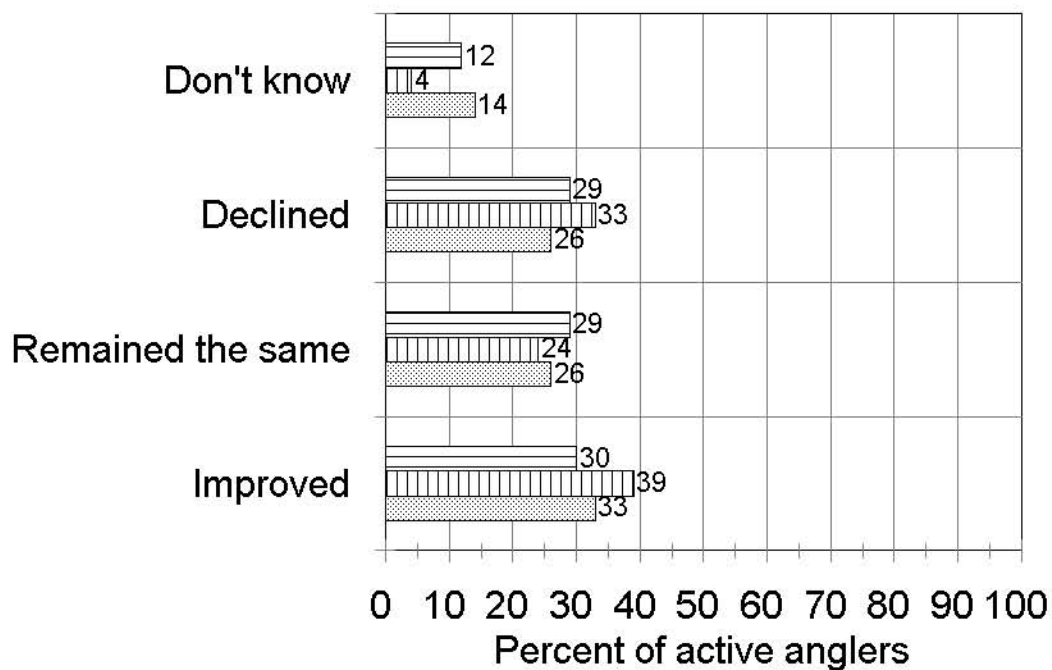
Analysis within License Holder Sample — Although overall the survey respondents were almost equally divided in whether they said fishing has improved, stayed the same, or declined in the last ten years, there were some differences in the opinions of those from different regions. Respondents of the western piedmont were most likely to say that fishing has improved, with 47% taking this position compared to 36% of anglers from other regions. Those from the eastern piedmont were more likely to say that fishing has remained the same, with 44% falling in this category compared to 30% of those from other parts of the state. Thirty-five percent of the license holders of the coastal plain area said fishing has declined in South Carolina, compared with 30% of those from the mountain or foothill region, 24% of the western piedmont anglers and only 19% of those from the eastern piedmont.

Younger anglers were more likely to say that fishing has improved, with 46% of those under age 25 falling in this category. Thirty-nine percent of those 25-34 said fishing has improved, compared with 36% of those 45-54 and 34% of those 55 and older. Only 22% of respondents in the under-25 age group said fishing has declined, compared with 28% of those 25-44 and 38% of anglers aged 45 and older.

Anglers who fish in private ponds were somewhat less likely than others to say that fishing has improved. Only 32% of pond anglers put themselves in this category, compared with 40% of those who fish in other waters. The pond anglers were more likely than others to say that the quality of fishing has remained the same over the last ten years, with 43% feeling this way as opposed to 28% of other anglers.

The majority of those who participated in fishing tournaments said that fishing has improved in the last ten years in South Carolina. Fifty-five percent of these anglers said fishing has improved, while only 37% of other anglers said this. Only 17% of tournament participants said fishing has remained the same, but 32% of those who did not participate in tournaments said fishing has remained the same.

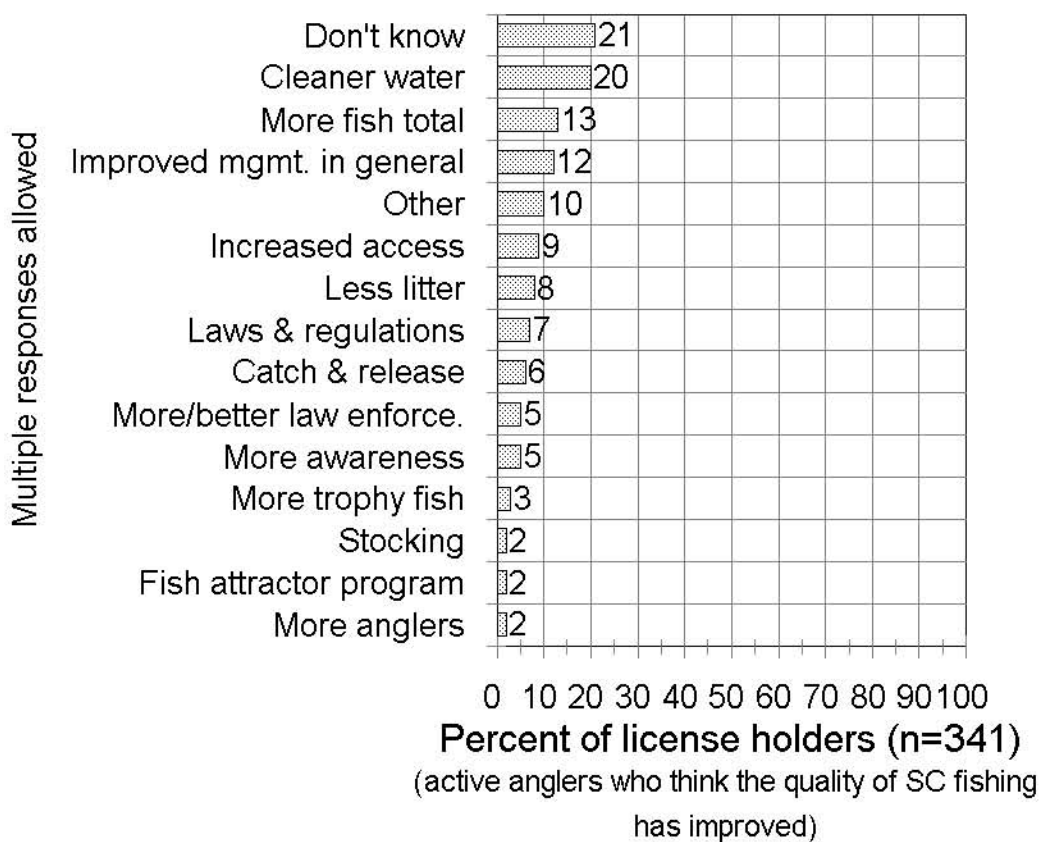
Q55. Over the last 10 years, do you think the quality of SC fishing has improved, remained the same, or declined?



Active fishing license holders who thought the quality of South Carolina fishing has improved over the last ten years were asked what they believe to be the reason for an improvement. More than one reason could be noted. Twenty percent of these respondents attributed the improvement to cleaner water, and 13% said there are more fish. Twelve percent indicated the overall fish and wildlife management is better, while 9% consider increased access to be the reason for improvement. Eight percent said there is less litter, and 7% thought the laws and regulations related to fishing have positively impacted the resource. Six percent said more people practice catch and release, 5% said there is more awareness among anglers, and 5% thought improved law enforcement has improved the quality of fishing. Three percent or less said any of the following: more trophy fish, more anglers, the fish attractor program, or stocking. Twenty-one percent said they don't know, and 10% mentioned other reasons (see Appendix A).

In 1990, 30% of survey respondents attributed the improvement to good fisheries management, while in 1997 the most frequent reason mentioned was cleaner water (20%). In 1990, 43% of respondents said don't know to this question, while in 1997 less than half of this amount (21%) said don't know which may indicate an increase in awareness and knowledge levels among the angling population between 1990 and 1997.

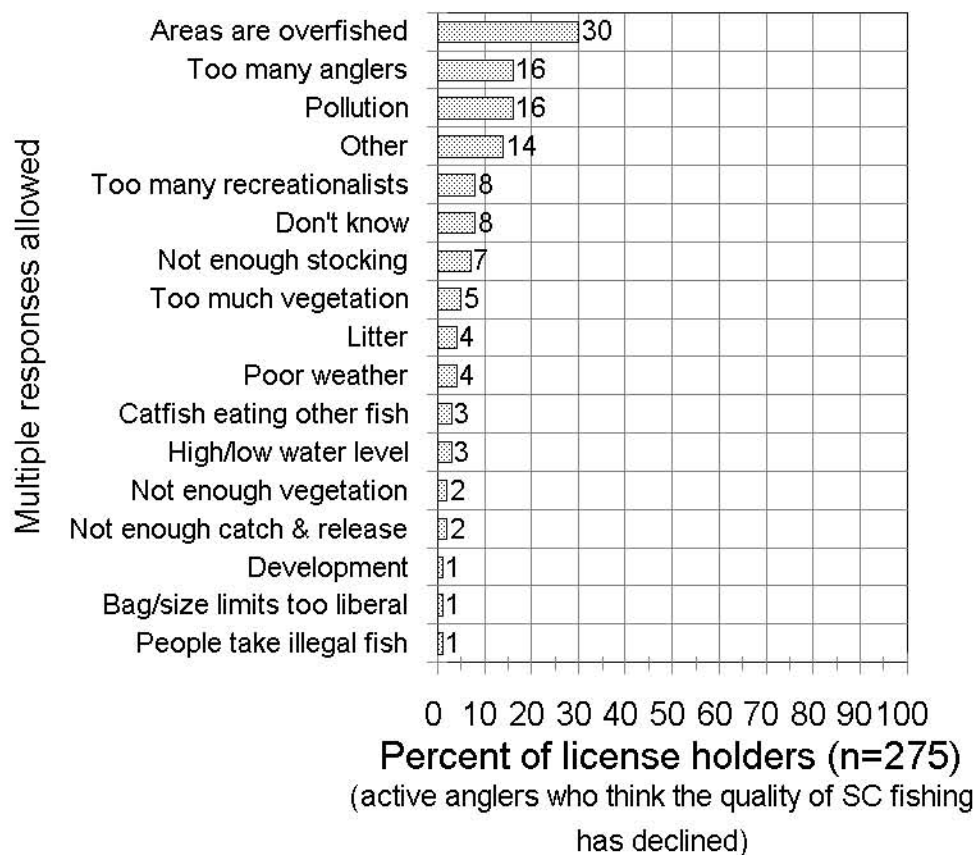
Q57. What do you believe to be the reason for an improvement in the quality of SC fishing?



Active fishing license holders who thought the quality of South Carolina fishing has declined over the last ten years were asked what they believe to be the reason for the decline. More than one reason was noted. Thirty percent of these respondents attributed the decline to overfishing, and 16% said there are too many anglers. Sixteen percent named pollution as a reason for the decline, while 8% said there are too many other recreationists besides anglers. Seven percent said there is not enough stocking, and 5% thought there is too much aquatic vegetation. Four percent attributed the decline to poor weather, and 4% said litter. Three percent or less said any of the following: improper water levels, catfish are eating other fish, not enough aquatic vegetation, people not practicing catch and release, development, people taking undersized or illegal fish, or the bag and size limits are not in place or are too liberal. Eight percent said they don't know, and 14% mentioned other reasons (see Appendix A).

In 1990, 44% of survey respondents attributed the decline to pollution, while in 1997 the most frequent reason mentioned was overfishing (30%). It is interesting to note that in 1990 the decline was attributed to pollution, whereas in 1997 the improvement was attributed to cleaner water. This indicates that the DNR has made progress regarding pollution, but the next area requiring attention has been pointed out — overfishing and crowding by other anglers. Even in 1990, too many fishermen was considered to be the cause of the decline by 23% of respondents.

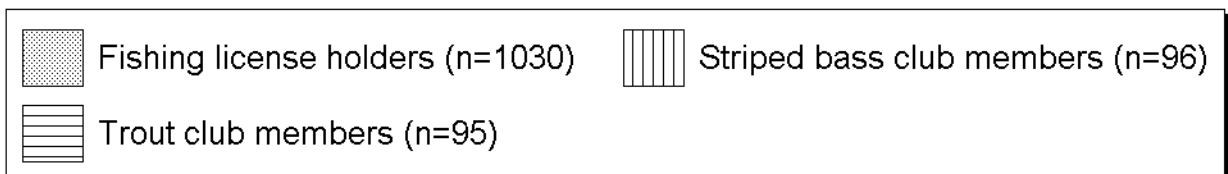
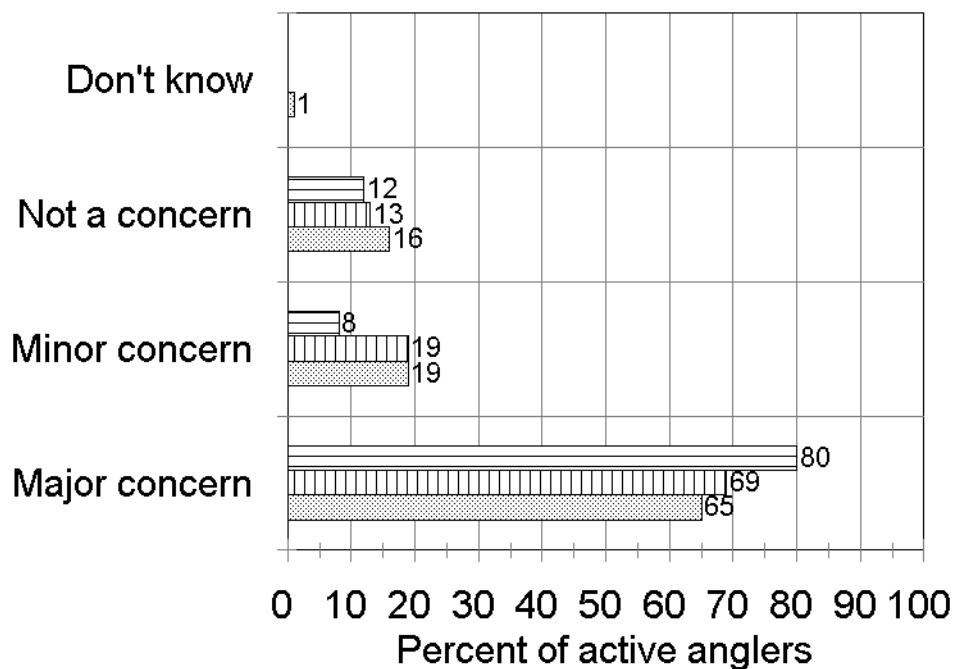
Q60. What do you believe to be the reason for a decline in the quality of SC fishing?



A series of seven factors that may be affecting the quality of South Carolina fishing were presented to respondents. The factors included health advisories, water quality, development, crowding, behavior of other anglers, timber harvest, and aquatic vegetation. Seven percent or fewer of the active fishing license holders said don't know to any of the questions in this series.

The majority of active fishing license holders considered water quality where they fish to be a major concern (65%). Another 19% considered water quality to be a minor concern, and only 16% were not concerned with water quality.

Q91. Is water quality where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?



Development (industrial or residential) where they fish was a major concern for half of the active fishing license holders interviewed. One quarter indicated development is a minor concern, while another quarter thought development is not a concern.

Analysis between Samples — The impact of industrial and residential development on fishing is a concern for respondents in all three samples. There is some variability in their level of concern, however. Respondents in the trout club sample were most concerned, almost three-quarters (73%) said development is a major concern for them. Three-fifths of the striped bass club sample said it is a major concern for them, too, while only half of the fishing license holders said it is a major concern. Another quarter of the fishing license holders and 27% of the striped bass club respondents said development is a minor concern, while 15% of the trout club group said this. A quarter of the fishing license holders said development is not a concern for them, while only 13% of the striped bass and trout club groups fell in this category.

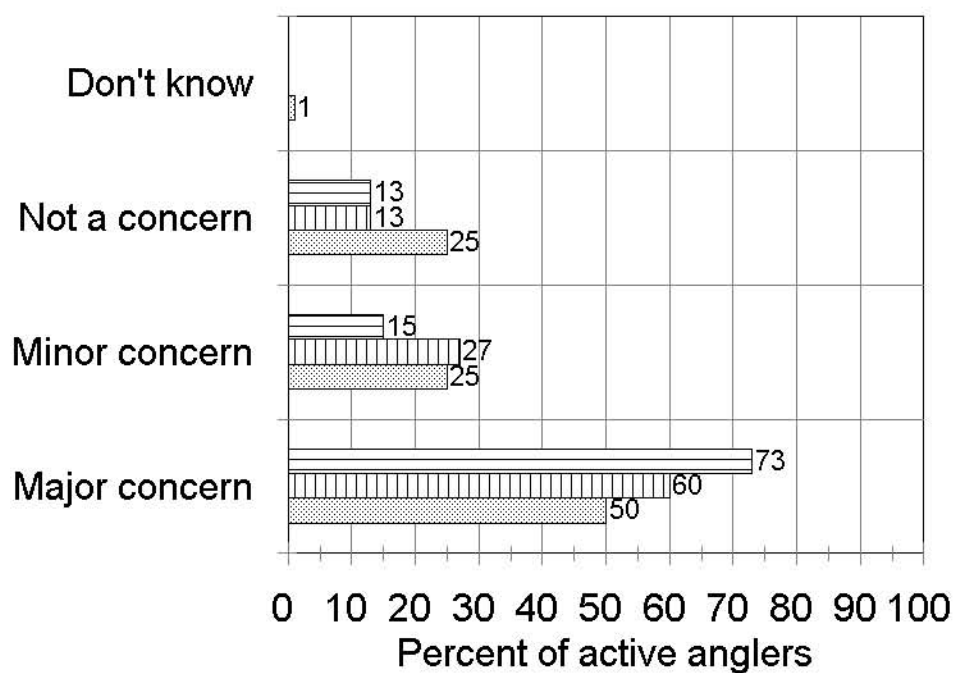
Analysis within License Holder Sample — Industrial or residential development is less of a concern for the youngest and oldest respondents in the survey. Among those under 25 years old, only 36% said it is a major concern. For those aged 55 and older, 43% said development is a major concern. For those anglers aged 25-54, however, a majority (54%) said it is a major concern to them.

Concern about development increased with the respondent's level of education. Among those with less than a high school education, only about a third said it is a major concern. In all other educational groups, a majority said it is a major concern. Fifty-three percent of high school graduates, just under half of those with some education beyond high school, and 57% of college graduates said industrial or residential development is a major concern to them.

Those respondents who fished in tournaments were significantly more concerned about development than

other anglers. Sixty-three percent of those who participated in a tournament last year said it is a major concern to them, while 49% of others put themselves in this category.

Q92. Is industrial or residential development where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?



The issue of crowding was presented in two separate questions: crowding from other anglers and crowding from other recreationists, besides anglers. Crowding from non-anglers was a major concern for 43% of active fishing license holders. Twenty-seven percent of active fishing license holders thought crowding from non-anglers is a minor concern, while 29% were not concerned about crowding from non-anglers. Crowding from other anglers was a major concern for 24% of active fishing license holders. Over one third of active fishing license holders (34%) thought crowding from other anglers is a minor concern, while 41% were not concerned about crowding from other anglers.

Analysis between Samples — Crowding from other fisherman is a concern for all three samples, but the striped bass club members were more concerned than the other two groups. Thirty-eight percent of striped bass club members said crowding by fishermen is a major concern, compared to only 27% of the trout club sample and 24% of the fishing license holders. Another 37% of the striped bass club members said it is a major concern, as did 41% of the trout club and 34% of the fishing license holder samples. Altogether, almost three-quarters (74%) of the striped bass club members said that crowding by fishermen concerns them, along with 69% of the trout club sample. Fifty-eight percent of the fishing license holders said that crowding by other fishermen is a concern.

When asked about crowding by other recreationists besides fishermen, the contrast between the striped bass club sample and the other groups was even more striking. Almost four in five (79%) said it is a major concern to them, compared to 43% of the fishing license holders and 34% of the trout club members. Almost all (98%) of the striped bass club respondents said that crowding by other recreationists is at least a minor concern. Seventy-seven percent of the trout club sample and 70% of the fishing license holder sample shared these feelings.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Crowding from other anglers seemed to bother boat anglers

more than others. Only 38% said this is not a concern of theirs, compared to half of the pier and dock anglers and 52% of those who fish from the bank. Among those who fish in all these modes, 46% said it is not a concern.

South Carolina resident license holders were a little less concerned about crowding from other anglers than were those from outside the state. Forty-four percent of state resident license holders said it is not a concern, compared to 34% of non-resident license holders.

Tournament anglers were more concerned about crowding from other anglers than were those who did not fish in tournaments. Thirty-six percent of tournament anglers said it is a major concern, while only 23% of non-tournament anglers said it is a major concern.

Crowding from other recreationists affected different age groups among our survey respondents differently. For the younger anglers, it was not as big a concern. Only 35% of those aged 25 and younger, and 39% of those 25-34, said this is a major concern to them, as did 39% of those 55 and older. Forty-nine percent of those aged 35-44 and 47% of those 45-54 said it is a major concern.

Boat anglers were most affected by crowding from other recreationists. Almost half (48%) of the boat fishermen responding to our survey said this is a major concern to them. Among those who fish from piers or docks, 44% said this kind of crowding was a major concern, while only 26% of anglers who fish from the bank said this. Forty-seven percent of anglers who fish in all of these modes said crowding from non-anglers is a major concern to them.

The more days anglers fish in South Carolina, the more concerned they were about crowding by other recreationists. Of those who fish more than 50 days a year in the state, 55% said crowding is a major concern, and another 23% said it is a minor concern. Forty-six percent of those who fish 21-50 days said

it is a major concern, as well. Among those who fish fewer than 21 days a year in the state, only 39% said it is a major concern.

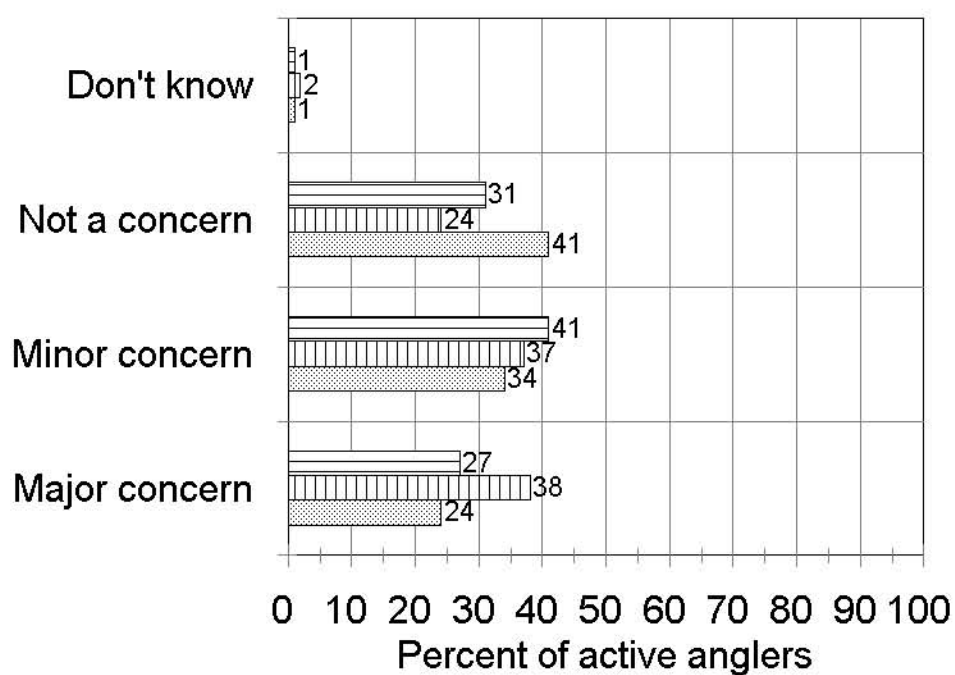
Survey respondents with higher levels of education found crowding more bothersome than did those with less education. Thirty-six percent of anglers with less than a high school education said that crowding is a major concern, compared to 53% of those with a college education. Forty-three percent of respondents who are high school graduates and 40% of those with some education beyond high school also said this.

Survey respondents who come from big cities and suburbs were more concerned than others about crowding. Fifty-one percent of urban-dwelling respondents and half of those from the suburbs said that crowding by other recreationists is a major concern. This drops to 44% of those from rural areas and only 37% of anglers who live in small cities or towns.

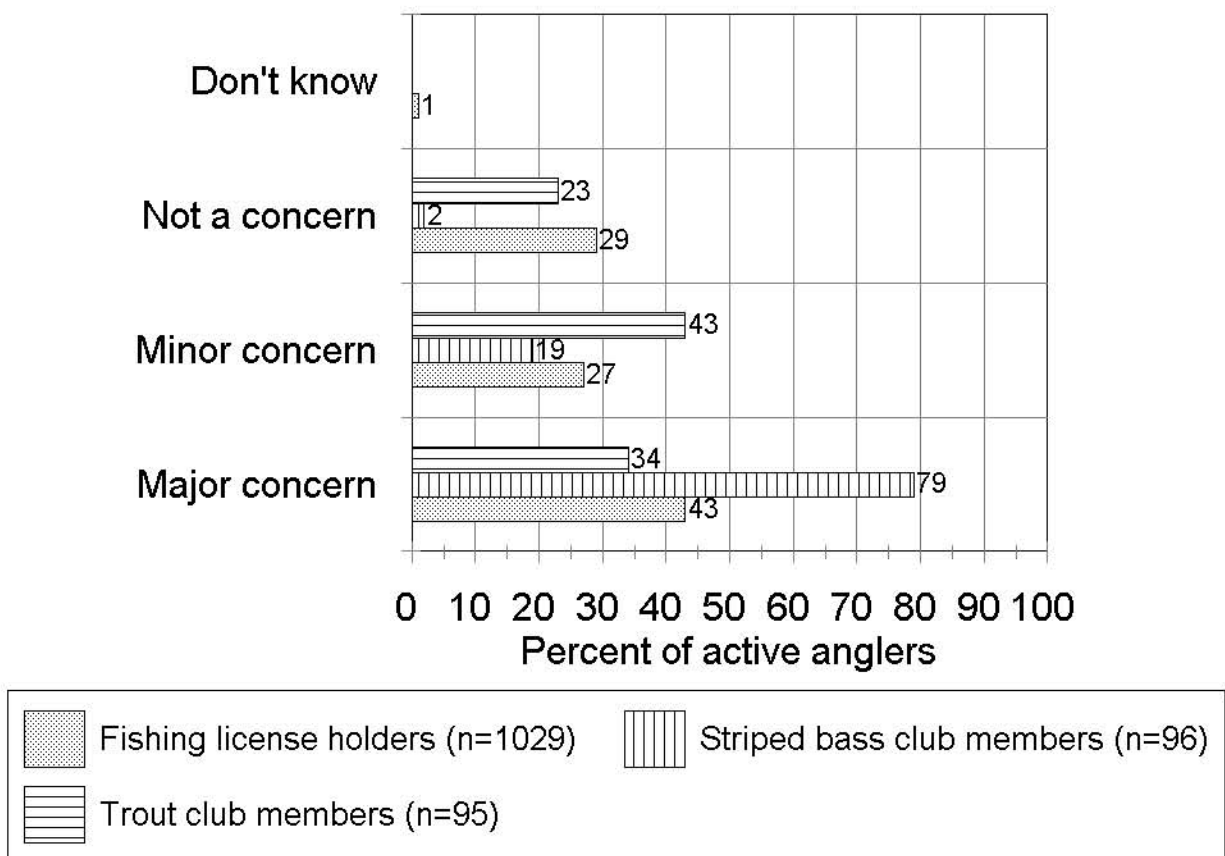
License holders who fish in tournaments were very concerned about crowding from other recreationists. Seventy-one percent of anglers who have fished in tournaments said it is a major concern, compared to only 41% of other anglers. Among this second group, 31% said it is not a concern at all, compared to only 12% of tournament anglers.

Crowding by other recreationists seemed to affect those who fish in reservoirs and state lakes the most. Forty-nine percent of reservoir fishermen and 53% of state lake anglers said crowding is a major concern, while only 37% of private pond anglers and 34% of those who fish in streams or rivers said this.

Q93. Is crowding from other fishermen where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?



Q94. Is crowding from other recreationists, besides fishermen, where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?



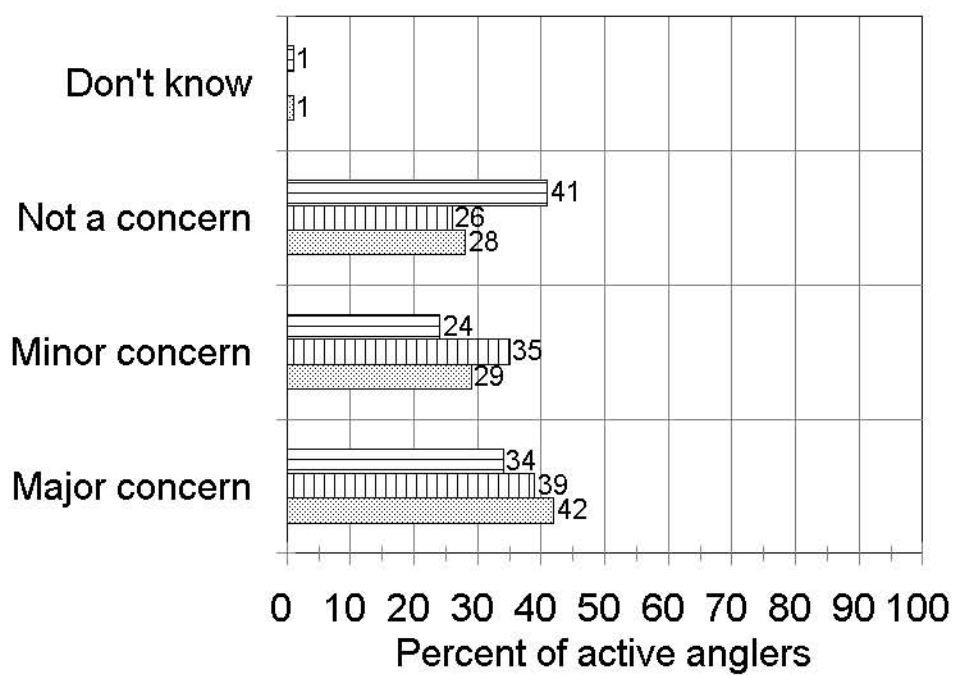
Health advisories for fish consumption were a major concern for 42% of active fishing license holders. Twenty-nine percent of active fishing license holders regarded fish consumption health advisories as a minor concern, while 28% were not concerned with health advisories.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Health advisories for fish consumption were a major concern for a larger proportion of female respondents than of male respondents. Half of the female survey respondents said health advisories are a major concern, compared to only 40% of men. More men said they are a minor concern, with 31% placing themselves in this category compared to 22% of women. Altogether, more than 70% of both genders said that health advisories are either a minor or major concern.

Those license holders with less education were a little more concerned about health advisories. Forty-three percent of those with less than a high school education said they are a major concern, as did 47% of high school graduates. Only 39% of those with some education beyond high school said this, however, and among college graduates, only 35% said health advisories are a major concern.

There were some interesting differences among anglers by age concerning health advisories. For those less than 25 years old, only 22% said they are a major concern. Health advisories were a major concern for twice as many of the older anglers, however. Forty-four percent of those aged 25 and older said they are a major concern.

Q90. Are current health advisories for fish consumption a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?



Three questions regarding aquatic vegetation were presented to active fishing license holders. In general, it appears that active fishing license holders felt there is too much aquatic vegetation and it should be controlled (as opposed to being eliminated, not managed or encouraged). Specifically, 59% of active fishing license holders were concerned that there is too much aquatic vegetation (40% were not concerned), while 48% of active fishing license holders were concerned that there is too little aquatic vegetation (50% were not concerned). When asked how aquatic plants should be addressed, 65% said they should be controlled, 15% said vegetation should be encouraged, 11% wanted no plant management, while 3% would like to see aquatic vegetation eliminated (7% did not know).

Analysis between Samples — Within all three samples, the majority of respondents thought aquatic plants should be controlled where they fish. The samples differed markedly, however, in the size of these majorities. Among striped bass club members, 76% said vegetation should be controlled, while among fishing license holders, 65% said this. Only 55% of the trout club members said vegetation should be controlled, while a sizeable minority, 28%, said vegetation should not be managed. Fifteen percent of the fishing license holders said it should be encouraged, a sentiment shared by only 8% or fewer in the other two groups.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Anglers from the coastal plain and eastern piedmont counties were more concerned with the effect of too much vegetation on their fishing than were anglers residing in other parts of South Carolina. Among coastal plain license holders, 38% said it is a major concern, as did 27% of those from the eastern piedmont. Only 14% of western piedmont license holders and 10% of those from the mountains and foothills felt this way.

Too little aquatic vegetation was more of a concern for those who fish more days in South Carolina. Twenty-eight percent of those who fish more than 50 days a year in the state said it is a major concern to them, compared to only 18% of those who fish fewer days.

Male license holders were more concerned about too little vegetation than were female license holders. More than one in five (22%) of the male survey respondents said this is a major concern, compared to 13% of female respondents. Women were more likely than men to say that it is a minor concern (35% vs. 27%).

The longer a survey respondent has lived in South Carolina, the less he or she believes that too little aquatic vegetation is a major concern. Twenty-eight percent of those who have lived in the state 1-5 years said this, while 23% of those who have lived there 6-10 years put themselves in this category. Twenty-two percent of those who have lived there 11-20 years, and 17% of respondents who have lived in the state more than 20 years said too little vegetation is a major concern. An additional 39% of respondents who have been there 11-20 years said it is a minor concern, compared with 28% of those who have lived longer in the state and 22% of those who have lived in South Carolina a shorter time.

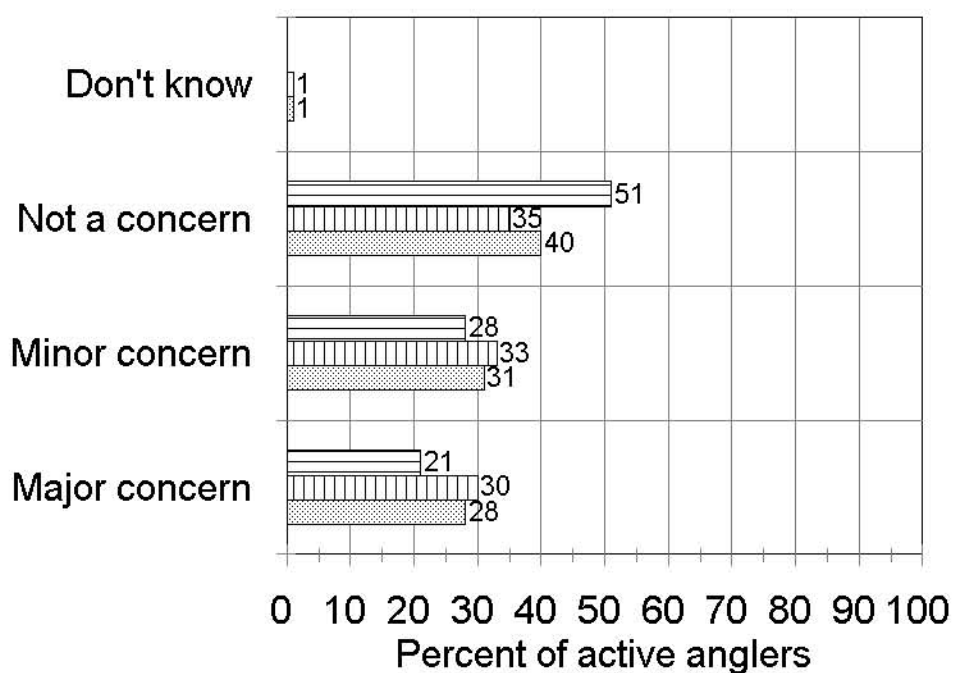
Non-resident license holders, on the other hand, were more concerned than resident license holders about too little vegetation. Twenty-nine percent of non-resident license holders, compared with only 18% of resident license holders, said that too little vegetation is a major concern.

Almost two-thirds (66%) of anglers who participated in fishing tournaments said that too little vegetation is a concern to them, with 38% having said it is a major concern, and 28% having said it is a minor concern. The majority (53%) of those who did not fish in a tournament said it is not a concern to them, while only 34% of tournament anglers said this.

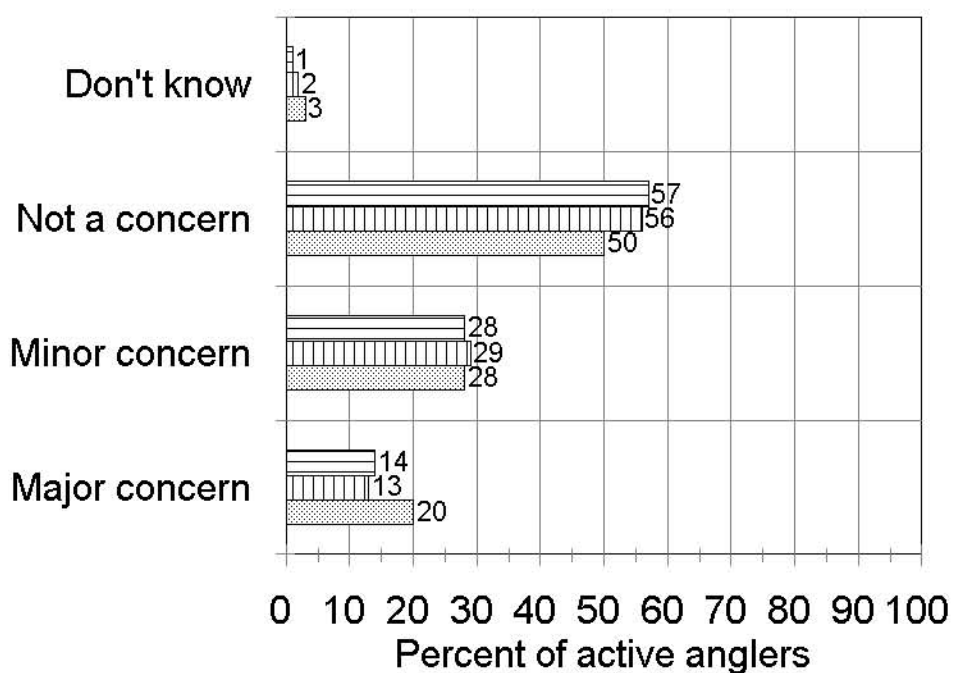
The longer survey respondents have lived in South Carolina, the more they believed aquatic plants should be controlled where they fish. Among those who have lived in the state more than 20 years, 72% said plants should be controlled, while 66% of those who have live there 11-20 years said this. Sixty-four percent of those who have lived in the state 6-10 years favored controlling vegetation, as did 57% of those who have lived in South Carolina only 1-5 years.

There are some clear differences among resident license holders of different regions in South Carolina with regard to the control of aquatic vegetation. Almost three-quarters of those from the coastal plain counties said vegetation should be controlled. About two-thirds of those from the eastern and western piedmont regions also felt this way. Only 55% of those from the mountains and foothills said this, with another 27% having said aquatic vegetation should be encouraged.

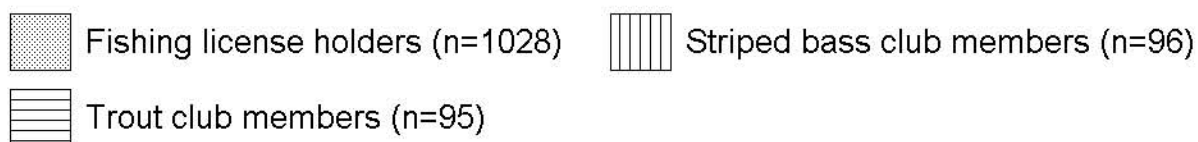
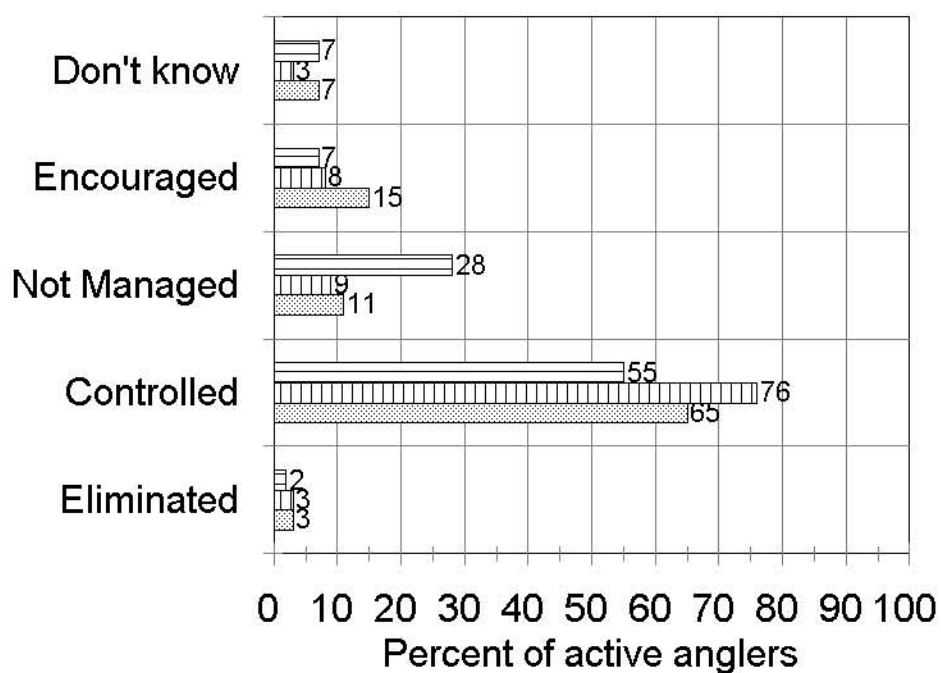
Q97. Is too much aquatic vegetation where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?



Q98. Is too little aquatic vegetation where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?



Q99. Do you think aquatic plants, where you fish, should be eliminated, controlled, not managed in any way, or encouraged?

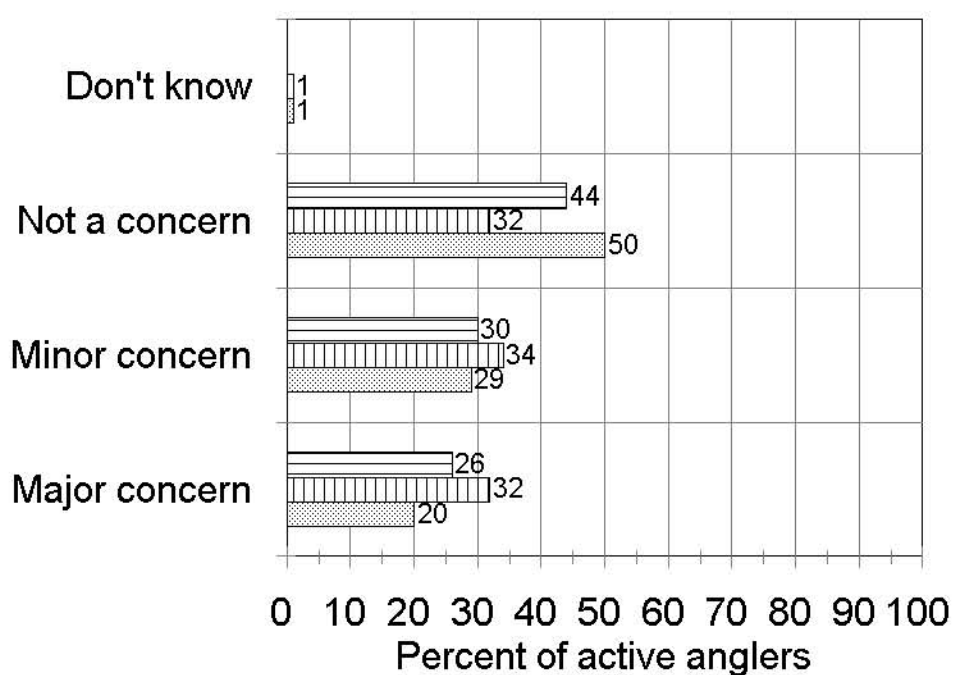


The behavior of other anglers where active fishing license holders fish was a major concern for 20% of respondents. Twenty-nine percent said the behavior of other anglers was a minor concern, and half of the active fishing license holders interviewed were not concerned with the behavior of other anglers.

Analysis between Samples — The behavior of other anglers was at least a minor concern for about two-thirds (67%) of the striped bass club sample, while just over half (56%) of the trout club group felt this way. Among the fishing license holders, just under half (49%) said it is a concern for them.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Anglers who live in urban areas were much more likely to say that the behavior of other anglers is a major concern to them. Thirty-two percent of this group said this is a major problem, compared to only 19% of those anglers from other areas.

Q95. Is the behavior of other anglers where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

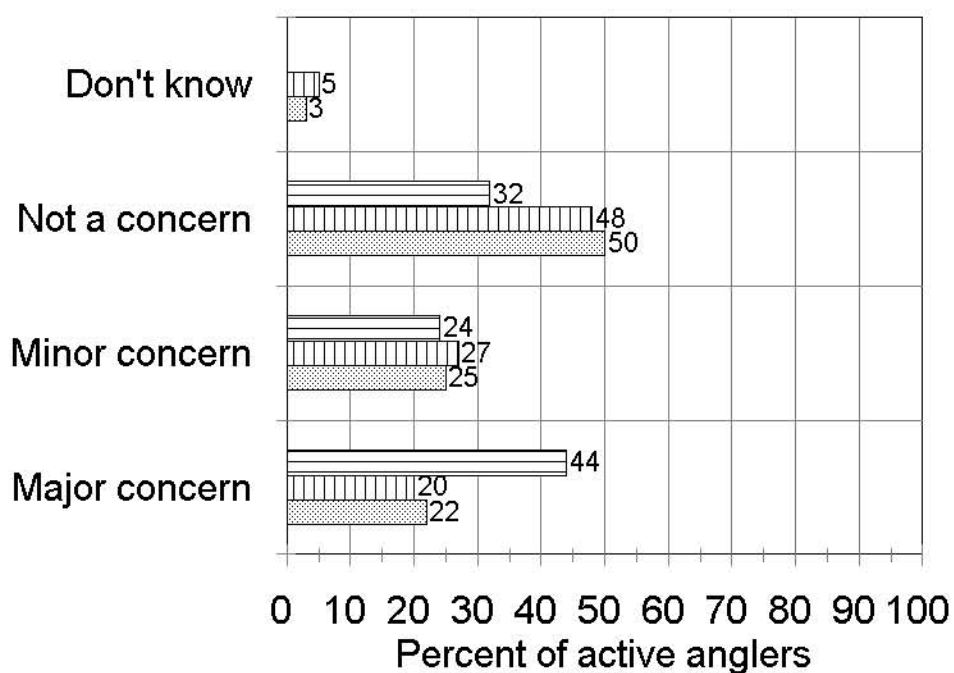


The harvest of timber where they fish was a major concern for 22% of active fishing license holders. One quarter considered timber harvest to be a minor concern, while half of respondents were not concerned about timber harvest where they fish.

Analysis between Samples — The harvest of timber where they fish was much more of a concern for the trout club sample fishermen than for those in the other samples. Forty-four percent of the trout club sample said this is a major concern, and another 24% listed it as a minor concern. Only 22% of the license holder said it is a major concern for them, while a quarter said it is a minor concern. Among the striped bass club members, 20% said timber harvesting is a major concern, and 27% said it is a minor concern.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Anglers who fish mainly in streams or rivers, and those who fish in private ponds, were the ones most affected by the harvest of timber. Twenty-seven percent of stream and river fishermen and 25% of pond anglers said that this is a major concern for them, compared to only 19% of reservoir and state lake anglers.

Q96. Is the harvest of timber where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?



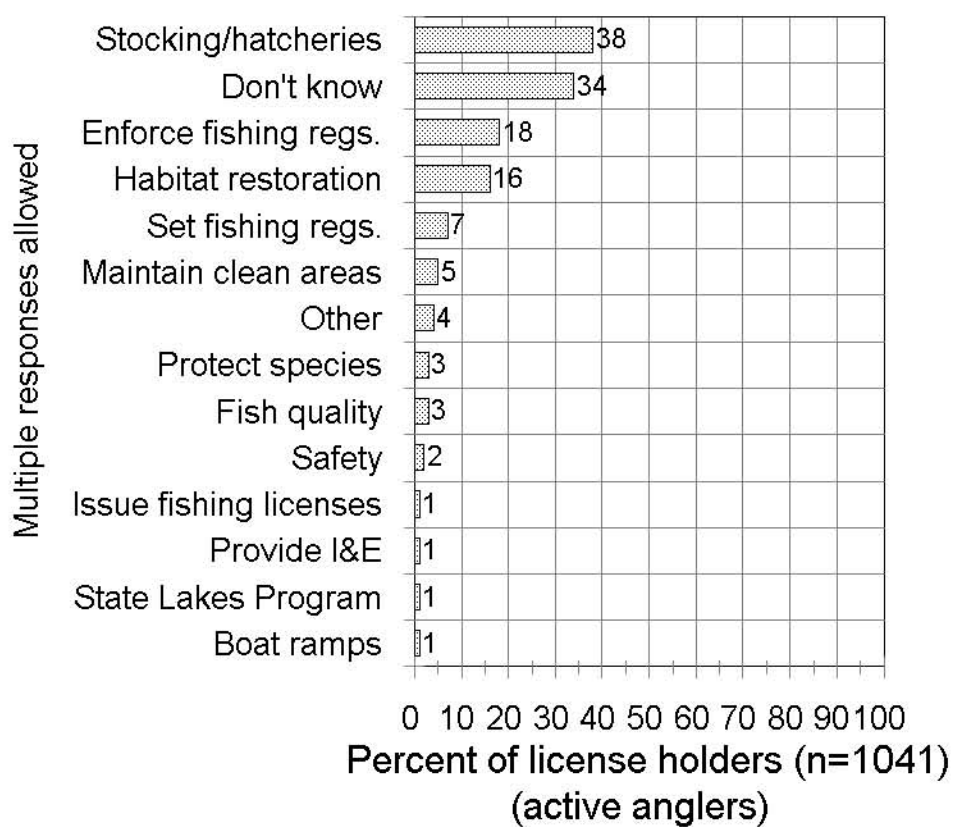
Opinion of Fisheries Management and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

Knowledge of SC DNR Fisheries Section Responsibilities

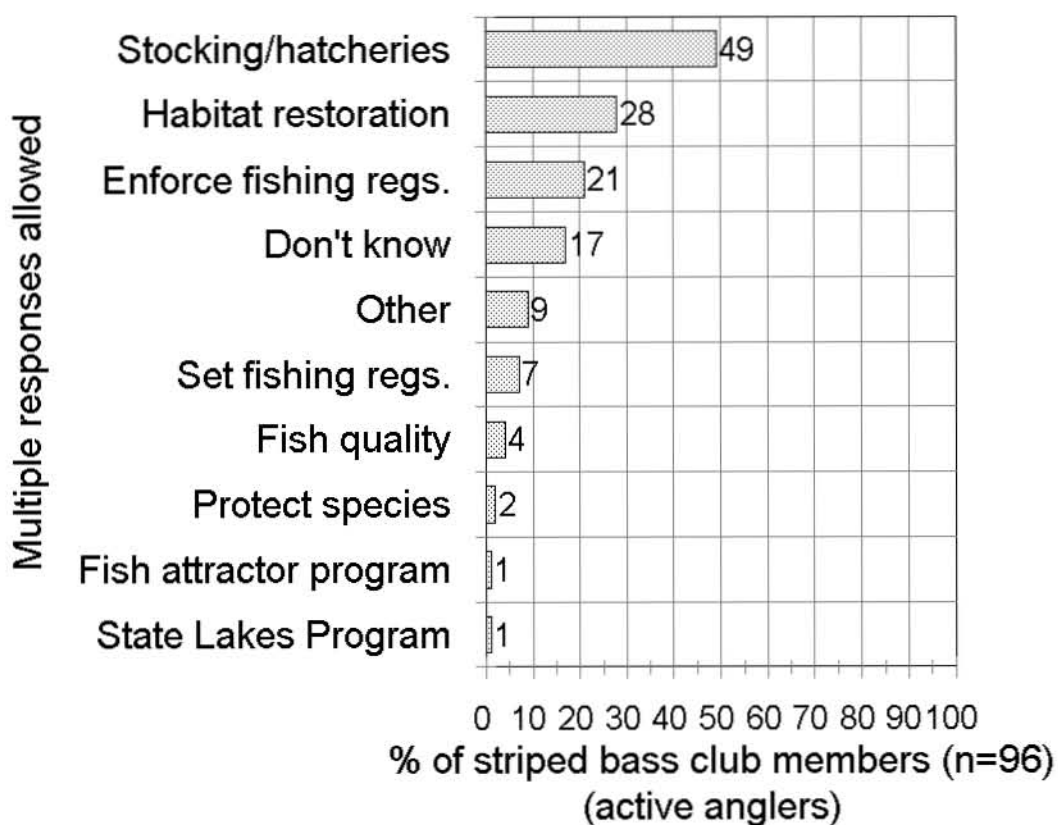
Respondents were asked what they believe to be the primary responsibilities of the SC DNR Fisheries Section. Respondents were not prompted with potential responsibilities and were allowed to offer more than one answer. Over one-third of active fishing license holders (34%) said don't know. Thirty-eight percent of active fishing license holders mentioned hatcheries or stocking programs, while 18% talked about law enforcement. Sixteen percent named responsibilities related to habitat restoration and enhancement, while 7% knew the Fisheries Section is responsible for setting regulations and laws related to fishing. Five percent of active fishing license holders said the Fisheries Section is responsible for maintaining clean fishing areas and clean water. Many other responsibilities were mentioned, but none by at least 5% of the active fishing license holders.

This exact question was not asked in 1990, although a similar question regarding familiarity with SCWMRD programs was included and some comparisons can be made. Specifically, in 1990 41% of respondents said they are not familiar with any SCWMRD programs, and in 1997 34% said "don't know" when asked what are the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section. This indicated a potential increase in awareness among South Carolina anglers.

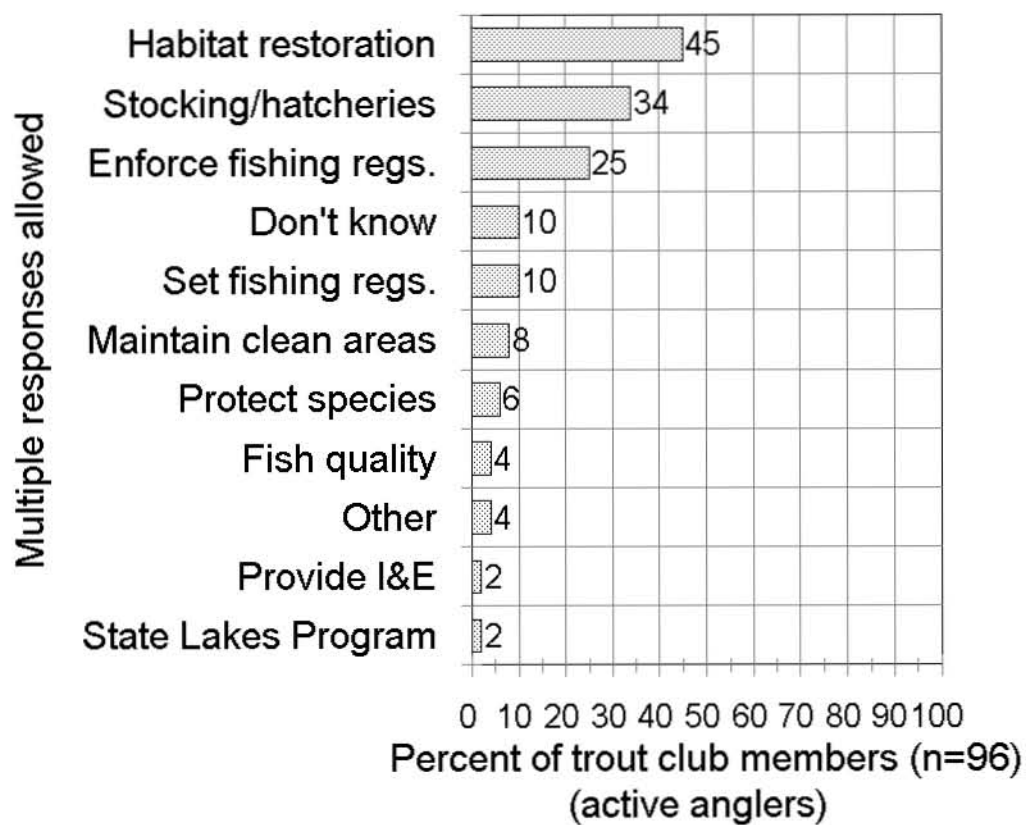
Q63. What do you believe to be the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section?



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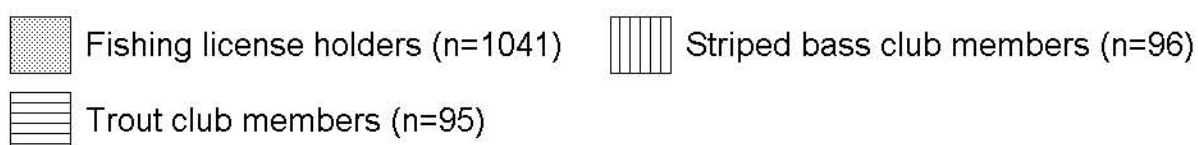
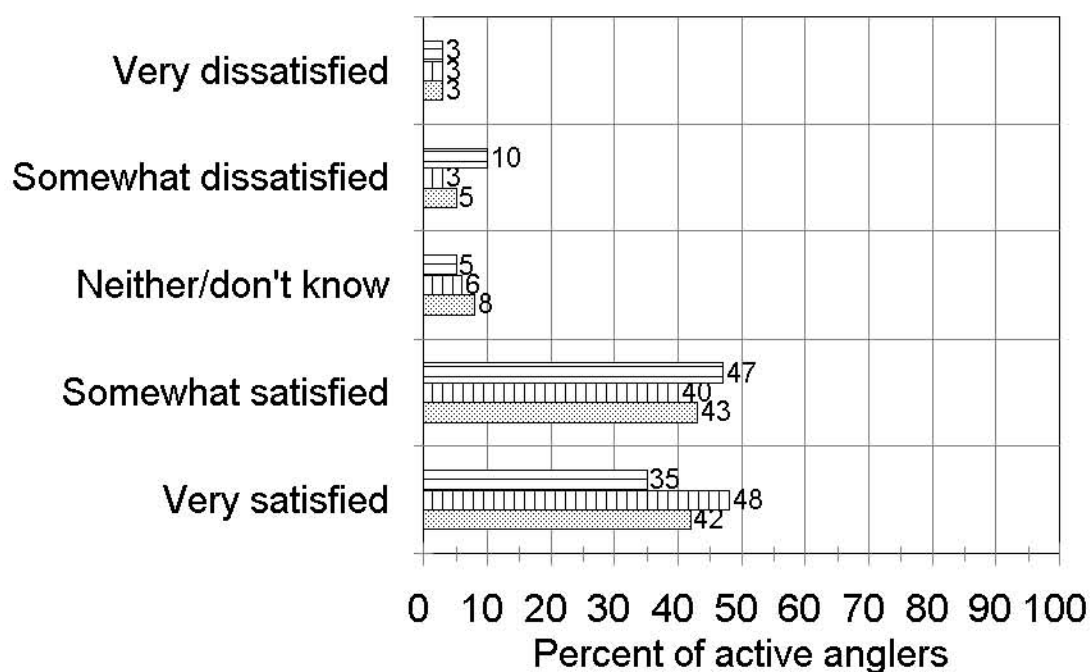
Satisfaction with SC DNR Fisheries Section

A large majority of active fishing license holders were satisfied (85%) with the performance of the Fisheries Section in protecting, conserving, and enhancing the state's fisheries resources while providing recreational fishing opportunities. Specifically, 42% were very satisfied, 43% were somewhat satisfied, 5% were somewhat dissatisfied, 3% were very dissatisfied, and 1% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. Seven percent did not know.

In general, anglers have become more satisfied with fisheries management in the years between 1990 and 1997. In 1990, 48% of survey respondents said the SCWMRD is doing a satisfactory job of managing the State's fishing resources, while in 1997 85% expressed satisfaction with the performance of the Fisheries Section in protecting, conserving, and enhancing the state's fisheries resources while providing recreational fishing opportunities. Again, we see a lower percentage of anglers responding don't know in 1997 (7%) than in 1990 (13%) indicating a more informed angling population.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Among our survey respondents, the vast majority (91%) said they are somewhat or very satisfied with the DNR Fisheries Section in meeting its responsibilities. Over half (55%) of license holders who do not live in South Carolina said they are very satisfied, while only 43% of resident license holders said this. Resident anglers were a little more likely to say they are somewhat satisfied (47%) compared with non-resident anglers (39%).

Q65. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the performance of the Fisheries Section in meeting its responsibilities?



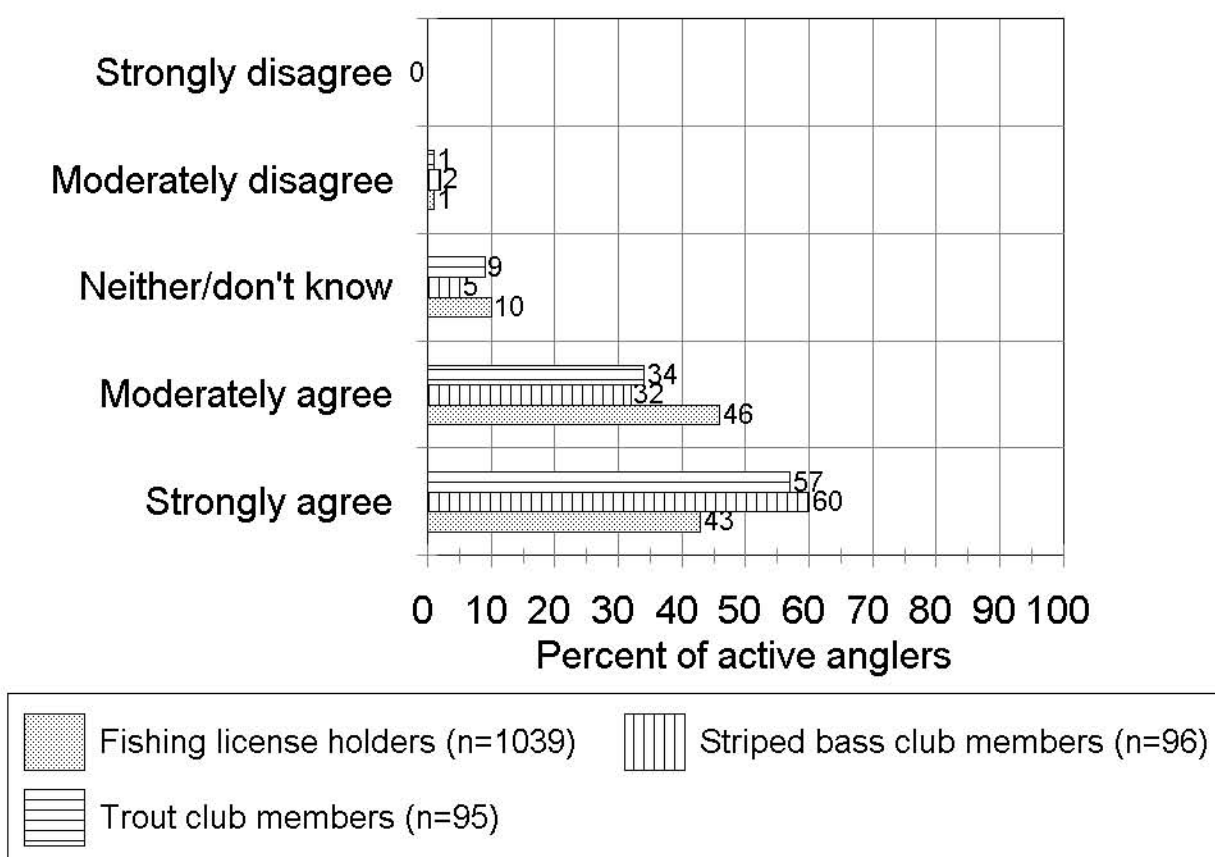
Eighty-nine percent of active fishing license holders agreed that the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section are appropriate. Specifically, 43% strongly agreed, 46% moderately agreed, 1% moderately disagreed, less than 1% strongly disagreed, and 1% neither agreed nor disagreed. Nine percent did not know.

Analysis between Samples — The samples differ slightly in the degree to which they agreed with the appropriateness of the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section. While 60% of the striped bass club sample and 57% of the trout club sample strongly agreed with these responsibilities, only 43% of the fishing license holders fell in this category. Forty-six percent of the license holders said they “moderately agree,” compared to 32% of the striped bass club and 34% of the trout club samples.

Analysis within License Holder Sample —Overall, 46% of the anglers surveyed said they strongly agree that the responsibilities of the Fisheries Section are appropriate, while another 51% said they moderately agree. Those from the eastern piedmont were most likely to say they strongly agree, with 58% taking this position. Among those from the western piedmont, about 40% said they strongly agree, as did 45% of anglers from the foothills and mountains and 46% of those from the coastal plain. Most of the western piedmont respondents (59%) said they moderately agree, as did 54% of the mountain and foothill anglers and 51% of the coastal plain residents. Only 37% of the eastern piedmont group put themselves in this category.

Likewise, there were some differences between resident license holders and non-resident license holders in the strength of their agreement. A majority (51%) of South Carolina anglers said they moderately agree, while the majority of non-resident anglers (53%) said they strongly agree.

Q66. Do you agree or disagree that the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section are appropriate?



Those active fishing license holders who disagreed that the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section are appropriate were asked what they think the responsibilities should be. Only 18 active fishing license holders were asked this question, so due to a small sample size, these responses are unreliable.

Opinion of Fisheries Section Programmatic Emphasis

Active fishing license holders were presented with 18 program areas of the Fisheries Section and were asked if they thought more, the same, or less effort should be directed to each. The programs were presented in pseudo-random order to minimize question order bias.

The 18 program areas ranked in descending order based on the percent of active fishing license holders who desired more emphasis are as follows:

- protecting habitat used by fish and other aquatic life (75% said more emphasis),
- fish stocking programs in public waters (74%),
- information and education programs (70%),
- management of largemouth bass (61%),
- maintaining the existing 17 DNR-owned public fishing lakes (61%),
- developing DNR-owned public fishing lakes (60%),
- enforcement of fishing regulations (57%),
- fish attractor program (56%),
- shore fishing access (56%),
- management of crappie (53%),
- provide fishing for wild fish (53%),
- management of striped bass (48%),
- management of smallmouth bass (46%),
- management of bream (44%),
- technical assistance to private pond owners (43%),

management of coldwater trout species (41%),
management of hybrid striped bass (39%), and
management of catfish (35%).

Several questions from this series on programmatic emphasis lend themselves to comparisons with findings from the 1990 survey. In 1990, respondents were asked if they feel there is sufficient shoreline access in places where they fish. In 1997, respondents were asked if they think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to shore fishing access. In 1990, 27% of respondents said they do not have adequate shoreline access where they fish, while in 1997 56% of respondents said the DNR should provide more shore fishing access. One could infer that shoreline access has become more of a problem since 1990, although caution should be used due to differences in question wording.

In both survey years, questions were included to assess if anglers want the DNR to pay more, the same, or less attention to the management of several specific species of fish. In general, 1997 survey respondents wanted more emphasis on the management of each species listed when compared with 1990 data. In 1990 48% wanted more attention paid to largemouth bass, while in 1997 61% wanted more emphasis directed to the management of largemouth bass. In 1990 36% wanted more attention paid to striped bass and hybrids, while in 1997 48% wanted more emphasis directed to the management of striped bass and 39% wanted more emphasis directed to the management of hybrid striped bass. In 1990 34% wanted more attention paid to crappie, while in 1997 53% wanted more emphasis directed to the management of crappie. In 1990 32% wanted more attention paid to trout, while in 1997 41% wanted more emphasis directed to the management of coldwater trout species. In 1990 24% wanted more attention paid to bream, while in 1997 44% wanted more emphasis directed to the management of bream. In 1990 20% wanted more attention paid to catfish, while in 1997 35% wanted more emphasis directed to the management of catfish.

Analysis between Samples —Respondents from the trout club sample (26%) were less likely to say that the DNR should direct much more effort to fish stocking programs than other respondents (45% of the fishing license holders and 49% of the striped bass club members). Ten percent of the trout club sample said that the DNR should devote somewhat or much less effort to stocking, while almost none of the other respondents said this.

It was not too surprising that the fishing license holders were in favor of increasing the effort that the DNR expends on the management of largemouth bass, as this species was sought by most of these respondents. Thirty-eight percent said much more effort should be directed to this program, and another 23% said that somewhat more effort should be expended, for a total of 61% of fishing license holders want additional effort in this area. This compares to 34% of the striped bass club members and 33% of the trout club members placed themselves in these more categories.

Similarly, trout club members were much less eager to see the DNR devote more resources toward the maintenance of existing public fishing lakes. A majority of trout club members (58%) said the current effort should continue at present levels, while 57% of the striped bass club sample and 61% of the license holders said that somewhat or much more effort should be given to this program.

A majority of fishing license holders was in favor of the DNR directing much more or somewhat more effort to the development of public fishing lakes, with 60% giving these responses. Fiftyone percent of the striped bass club members fell in these categories, while only 35% of the trout club members joined them. The largest number (44%) of the trout club group felt the current effort is adequate, compared to a third of the striped bass club sample and 28% of the license holders. Fifteen percent of the trout club sample said that this effort could be reduced, while only 5% of the fishing license holders and 10% of the striped bass club sample said this.

The majority (57%) of the trout club sample said that the DNR should direct much more effort to the enforcement of fishing regulations. This contrasts with 47% of the striped bass club sample and only 37% of the fishing license holders. Six percent of the fishing license holders said that somewhat or much less effort should be directed toward enforcement, while none of the respondents in the other samples said less.

The respondents in the trout club sample were a little less favorably disposed toward the fish attractor program than respondents in the other two samples. Only 18% of trout club members said the DNR should direct much more effort to this program, compared to 29% of the fishing license holders and 28% of the striped bass club members. Fourteen percent of the trout club group said the DNR should devote somewhat or much less effort to this program, compared to 9% of the license holders and 10% of the striped bass club members.

Among fishing license holders, 34% said the DNR should provide much more shore fishing access, while only 24% of the striped bass club sample and 21% of the trout club sample were in this category. Thirteen percent of the trout club sample said that the DNR should provide somewhat or much less shore fishing access, while 6% percent of the fishing license holders and 3% of the striped bass club sample said this.

Respondents from the trout club sample were not as willing to recommend that more effort be expended in managing crappie, compared to those from the other samples. A majority (52%) of the trout club sample said the current effort was sufficient, and only 26% wanted either somewhat or much more effort on this program. In contrast, 53% of the fishing license holders and 48% of the striped bass club sample wanted more effort directed toward managing crappie.

Over half (53%) of the respondents from the trout club sample said that the DNR should direct much more effort to providing fishing for wild fish, while only 26% of the fishing license holders and 17% of the

striped bass club sample said this. Those in the striped bass club group were more likely to say that the current effort is the right amount (47%), compared to 29% of the license holders and only 14% of the trout club sample.

Likewise, more than half (54%) of the striped bass club members said that much more effort should be directed toward the management of striped bass, and another 18% said somewhat more effort should be placed in this program. This yields a total of 72% of striped bass club members wanting to see an increase of effort here. About 48% of the fishing license holders also put themselves in these categories, as did 37% of the trout club members.

The respondents in the fishing license holder sample were more eager to see additional effort by the DNR in managing bream. Twenty-seven percent said that much more effort should be devoted to this, while another 17% would prefer somewhat more effort. A total of 44% of fishing license holders, therefore, would like to see an increase of effort in managing bream. More than half of the respondents in the striped bass club (53%) and trout club (52%) samples said that the current level of effort is acceptable.

The samples differed in their attitudes toward how much technical assistance the DNR should provide to private pond owners. Twenty-three percent of fishing license holders and 22% of the striped bass club sample said the DNR should provide much more technical assistance, while only 11% of the trout club sample felt this way. An additional 20% of license holders said the DNR should provide somewhat more assistance, compared to 14% of striped bass club members and 18% of trout club members. Taking both categories together, 43% of license holders were in favor of increasing the technical assistance that the DNR provides to private pond owners, as were 35% of striped bass club members and 28% of trout club members.

Not too surprisingly, the vast majority of the trout club sample said they would like to see much more effort by the DNR in managing coldwater trout species. Seventy-seven percent fell in this category, while another 17% said that somewhat more effort is needed. Altogether, 94% of the trout club sample wanted some sort of increase in effort by the DNR. Forty-one percent of the fishing license holders and 39% of the striped bass club sample put themselves in these categories. Interestingly, a third of the fishing license holders and almost a quarter of the striped bass club sample (24%) said they don't know in response to this question, a much higher level than for questions about the management of other fish species.

The results for hybrid striped bass management are similar. Forty-four percent of the striped bass club members would like to see much more effort directed toward the management of hybrid striped bass, and another 18% said that somewhat more effort should be placed here. This means that 62% of striped bass club members wanted an increase in this program. This contrasts with only 39% of the fishing license holders and 23% of the trout club members who gave these responses.

With regard to the management of catfish, the greatest number of respondents in each sample said the current level of effort should be continued. Fifty-two percent of the striped bass club sample, 46% of the trout club sample, and 44% of the fishing license holders put themselves in this category. One in five of the fishing license holders, however, would like to see much more effort toward managing catfish, compared with 12% of the striped bass club and 2% of the trout club groups. Among those in the trout club sample, 24% said they would prefer somewhat or much less effort in managing catfish, compared with 11% of the fishing license holders and 7% of the striped bass club sample.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — There were some differences among active fishing license holders with regard to whether the DNR should direct more effort to protecting the aquatic habitat. Although a majority (52%) of all respondents said the DNR should do much more in this area, those under 25 years of age were the most demanding, with 56% falling in this category. Among those 55 years old and older,

only 46% said the DNR should do much more, with the other age groups falling in between. Altogether, 78% of all respondents said the DNR should do either somewhat more or much more to protect fish habitat.

There were also some differences on this issue depending on how long the respondent has lived in South Carolina. Those who have lived in the state from 1-5 years were most concerned, where 61% said the DNR should do much more to protect fish habitat. Forty-eight percent of those who have lived in the state 6-10 years fell in this category, while 59% of respondents who have lived in the state 11-20 years said this. Just over half (51%) of those who have lived in the state more than 20 years said the DNR should do much more in this area.

There were some differences in attitudes toward the fish stocking program according to the levels of education of the survey respondents. Eighty-eight percent of those with less than a high school education said the DNR should direct somewhat or much more effort to this program, while 77% of those with higher levels of education put themselves in these categories. A majority (58%) of respondents with the least education said the DNR should devote much more effort to stocking, while only 38% of those with a college education or higher said this.

Attitudes toward stocking also differed by what types of waters the anglers fish most often. Among those who fish in state lakes, almost three in five (59%) said much more effort should be devoted to stocking, as did 52% of those who fish in streams or rivers. Only 44% of anglers who fish in reservoirs fell in this category, as did 41% of private pond anglers.

For those who fish only a few days in South Carolina, DNR's information and education programs were a little less important than for those who fish more days. Thirty-nine percent of those who fish ten or fewer days in the state said that the DNR should devote much more effort to these programs, while 49% of those

who fish 11-20 days said this. Forty-one percent of those who fish 21-50 days said the DNR should direct much more effort to this area, while 45% of anglers who fish 51 days or more said this.

Anglers with less formal schooling were stronger in their desire to see the DNR put more effort into information and education programs. Fifty-two percent of those with less than a high school education said that much more effort should be directed towards these programs, while only 33% of college graduates said this. Among high school graduates, 43% said much more effort is needed, while 45% of those with some education beyond high school were in this category.

There was a direct relationship between education level and attitude toward largemouth bass management. Among respondents with less than a high school education, 53% said much more effort should be directed toward this program, while among college graduates, only 36% felt this way. High school graduates and those with some education beyond high school fell between these two, at 41% and 40%, respectively.

There was also a relationship between how many days an angler fished in South Carolina and his or her attitude toward largemouth bass management. Generally speaking, the more an angler fished, the higher the likelihood for he or she to say that the DNR should put much more effort in this program. For those who fish only 1-5 days in the state, 62% said somewhat more or much more effort is needed, while among those who fish more than 50 days, 74% said somewhat or much more effort is needed. The other groups fell between these two with the exception of those who fish 11- 20 days, among whom only 55% said somewhat or much more effort should be directed toward largemouth bass management.

Anglers who fish from boats were stronger in their support for more largemouth bass management effort, with 42% having said much more effort is needed, when compared to 38% of those who fish from the bank and 33% of those who fish from piers or docks. Among those who fish in all of these modes, however, support for much more largemouth bass management was highest, at 46%.

Among tournament anglers, almost two-thirds (66%) said that much more effort should be directed by DNR to largemouth bass management, compared to only 38% of those who did not fish in tournaments. Overall, 84% of those who fish in tournaments said somewhat or much more effort is needed, compared to 65% of other anglers.

Similar results were shown for the maintenance of the existing public fishing lakes. Forty-nine percent of respondents with less than a high school education said much more effort should be directed towards maintenance, while 40% of high school graduates said this. Thirty-eight percent of respondents with some education beyond high school said that much more effort was needed, while only 31% of college graduates were in this category.

Attitudes toward the development of public fishing lakes varied according to the education of the respondent. Among those with less than a high school education, 48% said the DNR should direct much more effort to this program, while only 35% of high school graduates said this. Thirty-one percent of those with some education beyond high school were in this category, as were 30% of college graduates.

Most of the survey respondents (57%) said the DNR should direct either somewhat more or much more effort to the enforcement of fishing regulations. Anglers living in urban areas were a little stronger in their opinions, with 65% placing themselves in these categories. This compares to 58% of those who live in other areas.

There were some differences in emphasis between resident and non-resident license holders on this issue. A higher proportion of resident license holders called for the DNR to put much more effort into enforcement, with 38% saying this compared with 33% of the non-resident anglers. The nonresident respondents more often said that somewhat more resources should be devoted to enforcement, with 25% having this opinion as opposed to 19% of the resident license holders. Altogether, 57% of resident license holders and 58% of

non-resident license holders said that somewhat or much more effort should be directed toward enforcement.

Anglers who participated in fishing tournaments were stronger in their belief that the DNR should do much more to enforce fishing regulations. Well over half (56%) said this, compared to only 35% of those who did not fish in tournaments. About the same number of non-participants (35%) said the enforcement effort should stay the same, while only a quarter of the tournament anglers said this. In total, 69% of those who fish in tournaments said either somewhat more or much more effort should be put into enforcement, while 56% of the other anglers put themselves in these categories.

With regard to the fish attractor program, anglers who fish in tournaments were less eager for the DNR to expend effort in this area. Nineteen percent said the DNR should devote somewhat less or much less effort to this program, while only 8% of those who did not participate in tournaments were in these categories.

There were some differences among respondents of different education levels in their opinions about shore fishing access. Forty-six percent of those with less than a high school education said the DNR should provide much more shore fishing access, while 41% of those with high school education said this. Only 36% of the respondents with education beyond high school and 27% of college graduates were in this category.

Respondents who fish in tournaments were less concerned about shore fishing access. Thirteen percent said that the DNR should provide somewhat less or much less shore fishing access, compared to only 6% of those who did not participate in fishing tournaments.

Sixty-two percent of survey respondents from small cities or towns said they want to see more effort put towards the management of crappie, with 41% having said much more effort and 21% having said somewhat

more effort. Fifty-nine percent of those from rural areas placed themselves in these categories as well, as did 55% of urban dwellers. Only 48% of suburban respondents felt this way, however.

Attitudes towards crappie management also differed by level of education. More than half (53%) of respondents with less than a high school education said that much more effort should be directed toward crappie management, compared with 35% of high school graduates, 37% of those with some education beyond high school, and only 26% of college graduates.

Older anglers were more interested in crappie management than younger respondents. Forty-one percent of those aged 55 and older and 42% of anglers aged 45-54 said that much more effort should be placed in this area. This drops to 36% among those aged 35-44, 33% of those 25-34 years old, and 26% of those under age 25.

Survey respondents who live in the mountain and foothill counties were more concerned that the DNR direct much more effort to provide fishing for wild fish. Forty-four percent said the DNR should direct much more effort to this program, compared to 34% of those from the eastern piedmont, 27% of respondents from the coastal plain, and 26% of those from the western piedmont.

Anglers who fish from boats, piers or docks were more interested in seeing additional effort put toward the management of striped bass than others. A third of the boat fishermen said much more effort is needed, while another 24% said somewhat more should be done, for a total of 57%. A quarter of the pier and dock fishermen said much more effort should be expended, and another 39% said somewhat more is needed, for a total of 64%. This contrasts with 51% of anglers who fish primarily from the bank and 49% of those who fish in all of these modes.

The relationship between how long an angler has lived in South Carolina and his or her attitude toward smallmouth bass management is complex. Twenty-seven percent of respondents who have lived in the

state 1-5 years said that much more effort should be directed to this, while another 24% said somewhat more effort is needed. This yields 51% overall who would like to see more effort. Among those who have lived in the state 6-10 years, however, this percentage increases to 72%. For those who have lived in the state 11-20 years, 68% were in these categories, while only 55% of those who have lived more than 20 years in the state felt this way.

Forty-nine percent of those who fish in tournaments said much more effort is needed, while another 21% said somewhat more is required. This is in contrast to those who did not fish in tournaments, 34% of whom said much more is required, and 25% of whom said somewhat more effort is best.

With regard to the management of bream, there were some differences in the opinions of anglers from different residential areas. Thirty-six percent of respondents from small cities or towns and a third of those from urban areas wanted to see much more effort in this program, as did 29% of those from rural areas. Among those from the suburbs, however, only 16% felt this way.

There was also a direct relationship between education and attitudes toward the management of bream. Respondents with lower education wanted to see more effort, while those with higher levels of education were not as eager. Forty-one percent of those with less than a high school education said that much more effort is needed, compared to only 21% of college graduates. Anglers with other levels of education fell between these two.

Fifty-two percent of anglers with children at home said that somewhat more or much more effort should be directed towards the management of bream, while only 44% of those without children put themselves in these categories.

Among older anglers, there was more interest in bream management. Thirty-eight percent of anglers aged

55 and older said that much more effort should be directed towards bream management, as did 36% of those aged 45-54 and 32% of those 35-44. Only 21% of anglers under age 25 put themselves in this category, along with 23% of those 25-34.

Female respondents were more likely to say that somewhat more or much more effort should be put towards bream management. Fifty-six percent put themselves in these categories, compared to 46% of male respondents.

Anglers who participate in tournaments were not as enthusiastic about directing more effort to bream management. Twenty-two percent said that much more effort should be put to this program, compared with 31% of those who do not fish in tournaments. Tournament anglers were more likely to say that less effort is required, with 14% having said either somewhat less or much less effort should be expended, compared with only 8% of other anglers.

Support for technical assistance to private pond owners was pretty much the same across the educational groups, with 43% of license holders saying that the DNR should provide somewhat more or much more effort in this area. However, anglers with less than a high school education were more likely to say that the DNR should devote less effort to this program. Eighteen percent of these respondents said the DNR should do much less, while only 8% of those with higher levels of education said this. Eighteen percent of respondents without a high school diploma said effort should remain the same, compared to more than 31% of respondents with a high school diploma or more education.

Not too surprisingly, anglers who fish primarily in private ponds were more inclined to say that the DNR should provide more technical assistance to pond owners. Forty-one percent said the DNR should do much more in this area, compared to only 24% of those who fish in other waters. Only 6% percent of pond anglers said the DNR should do somewhat less or much less, while 23% of other anglers were in these

categories.

There were noticeable differences by region in attitude toward trout management. A majority (53%) of survey respondents from the eastern piedmont, and 51% of those from mountain and foothill counties, said that much more effort needs to be put into trout management. This is in contrast to 41% of those from the western piedmont and only 34% of those from the coastal plain that said much more needs to be done. Male respondents were more concerned with trout management than female respondents; 41% of men said that much more effort is needed compared to 28% of women anglers.

Anglers who fish the most frequently were the ones most interested in seeing an increase in efforts to manage hybrid striped bass. Among those who fish more than 50 days a year in South Carolina, 38% said much more effort should be directed to this program, compared with only 24% of those who fish fewer days.

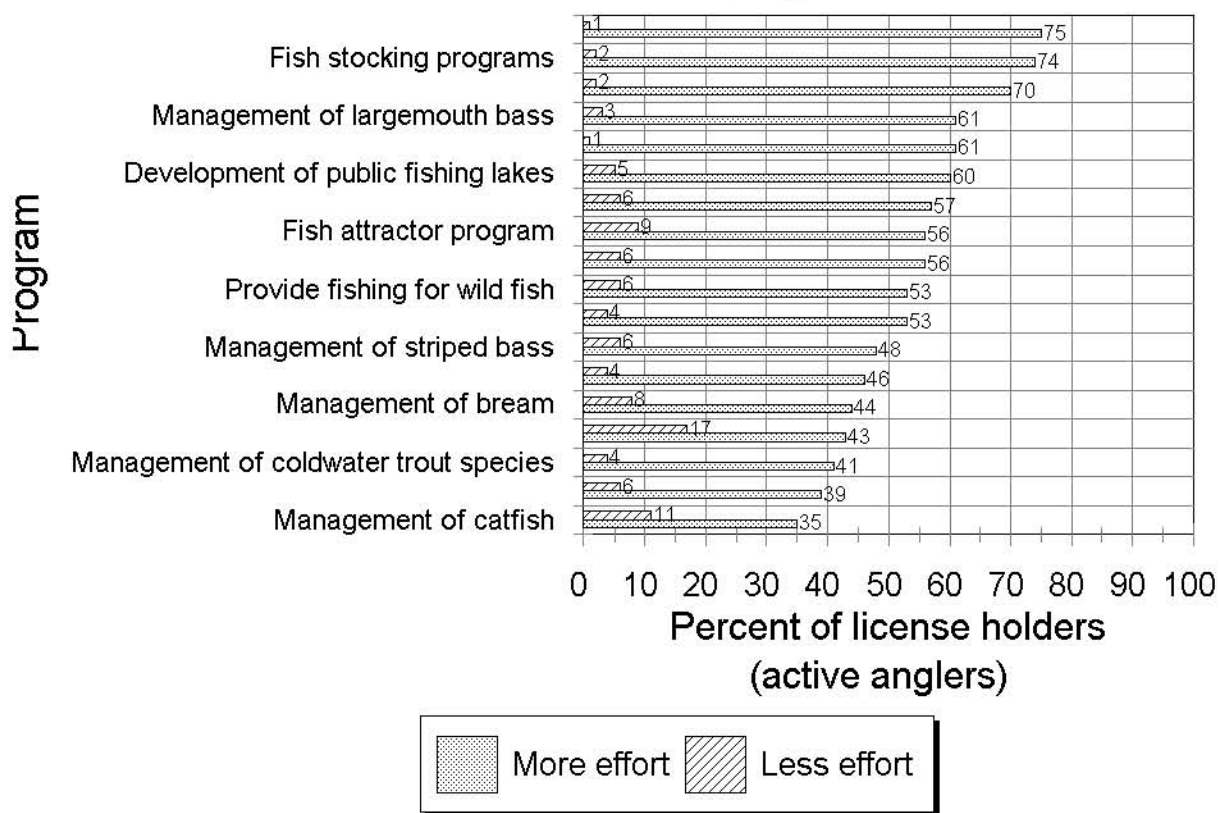
There was a relationship between level of education and attitude toward catfish management among survey respondents. Thirty-seven percent of those with less than a high school education said that much more effort needs to be directed toward this, compared with 24% of high school graduates, 19% of those with some education beyond high school, and 14% of those with a college education.

There were also differences among respondents who reside in the various regions of South Carolina. Thirty-nine percent of eastern piedmont license holders said much more effort should be directed to catfish management, while only 22% of coastal plain license holders, 20% of western piedmont license holders, and 19% of anglers from the foothills and mountains put themselves in this category.

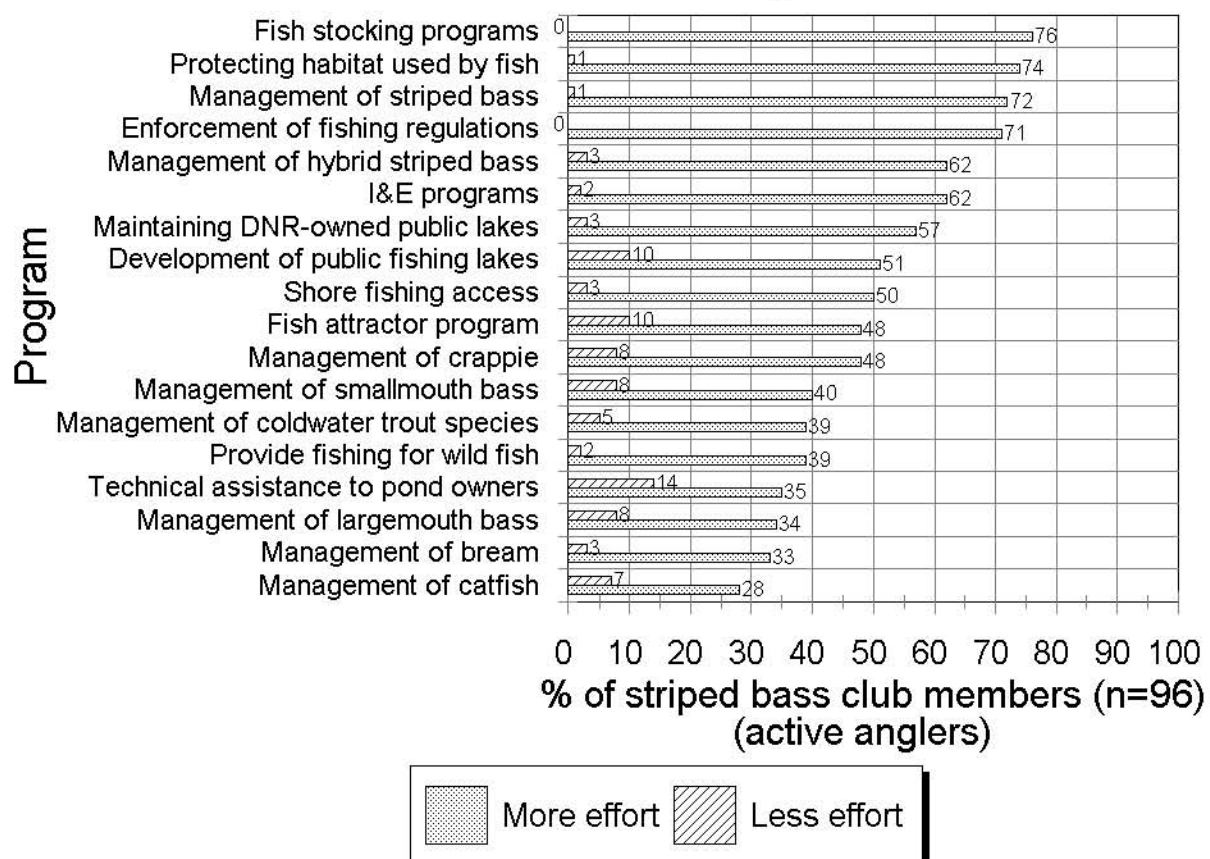
Among anglers who fish from the bank, 28% said much more should be done to manage catfish, with 20% of boat anglers also falling in this category, but only 18% of pier and dock anglers. Among those who fish in all of these modes, 30% said much more effort should be made. Twenty percent of pier and dock

anglers said that either somewhat less or much less effort should be put in this area, while 17% of those who fish in all modes, 13% of boat anglers, and 8% of bank anglers had these opinions.

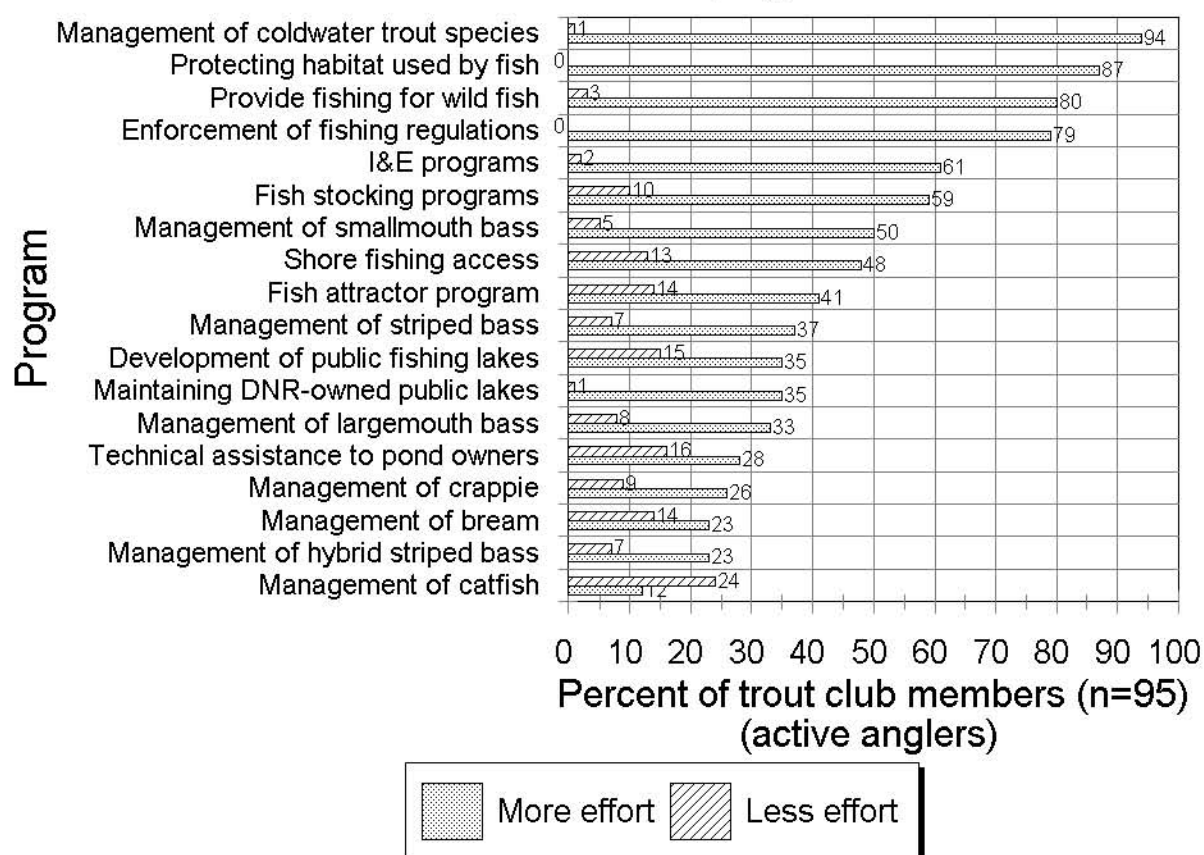
Q70-87. Opinions of how the DNR should direct its efforts to each program:



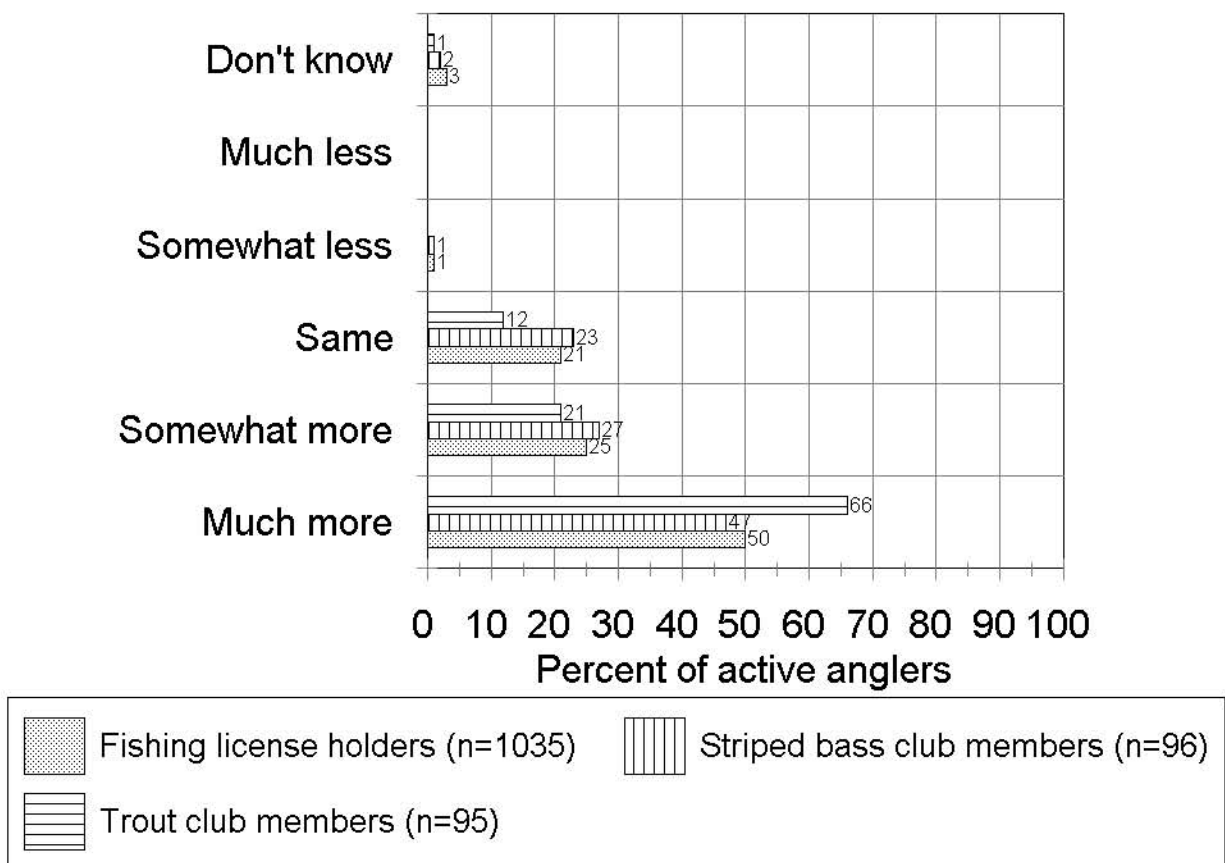
Q70-87. Opinions of how the DNR should direct its efforts to each program:



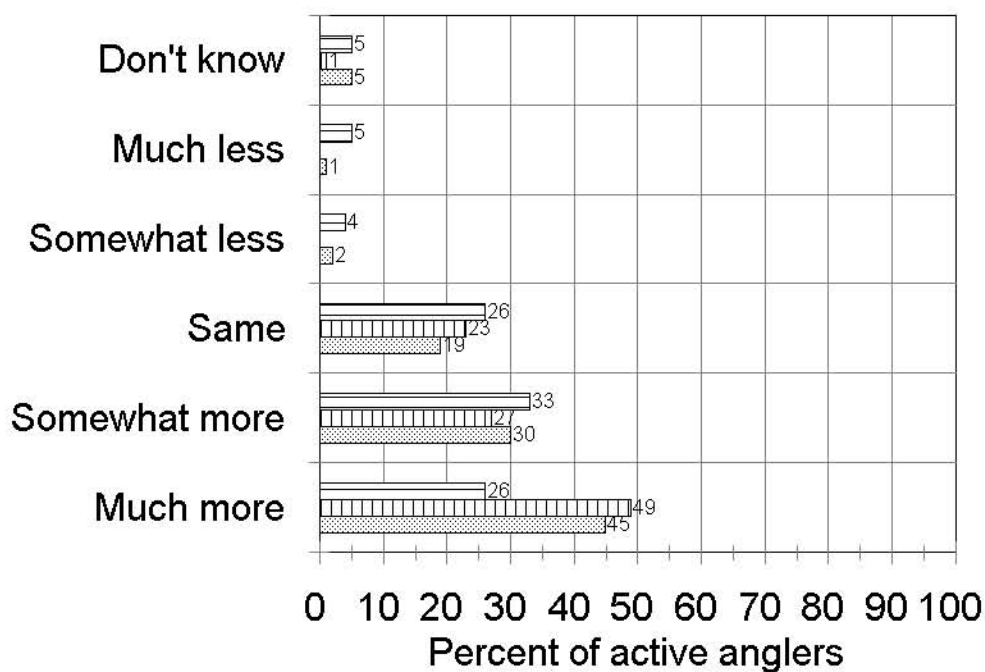
Q70-87. Opinions of how the DNR should direct its efforts to each program:



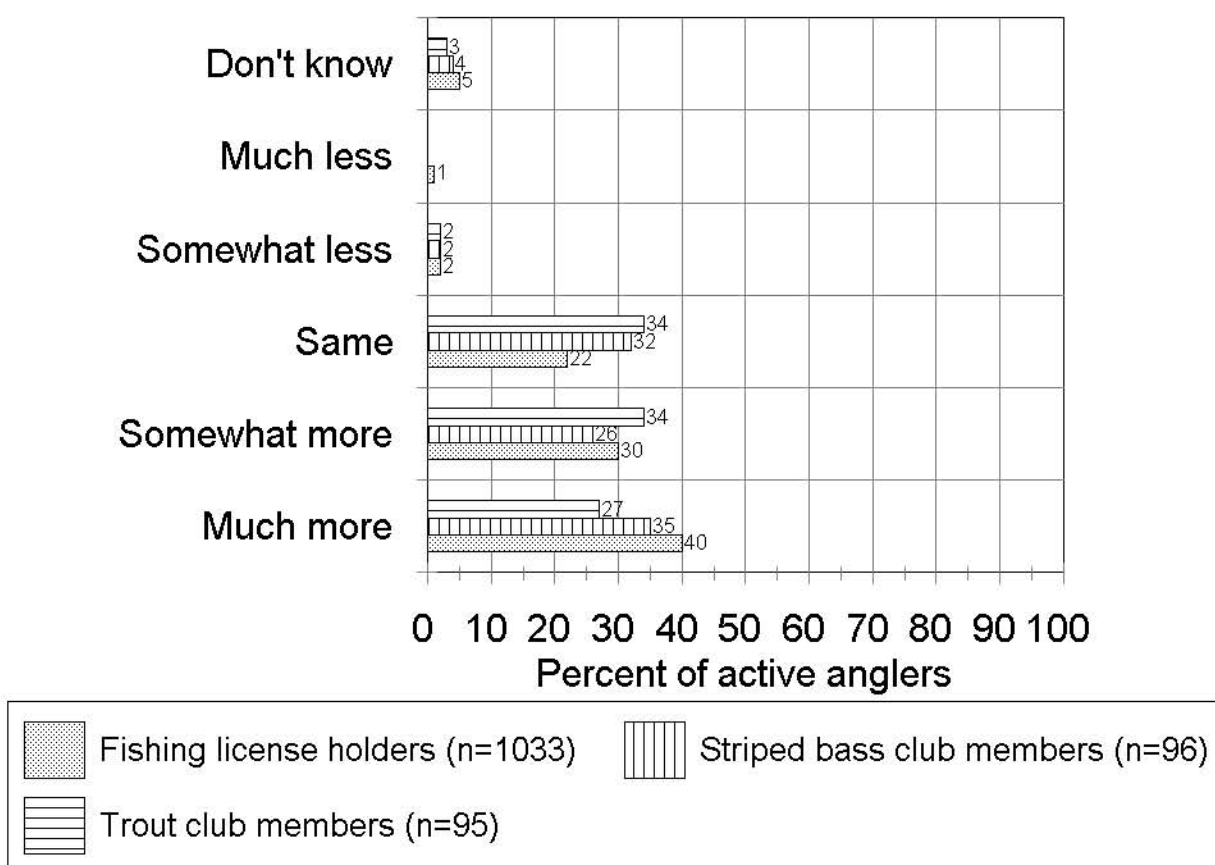
Q72. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to protecting habitat used by fish and other aquatic life?



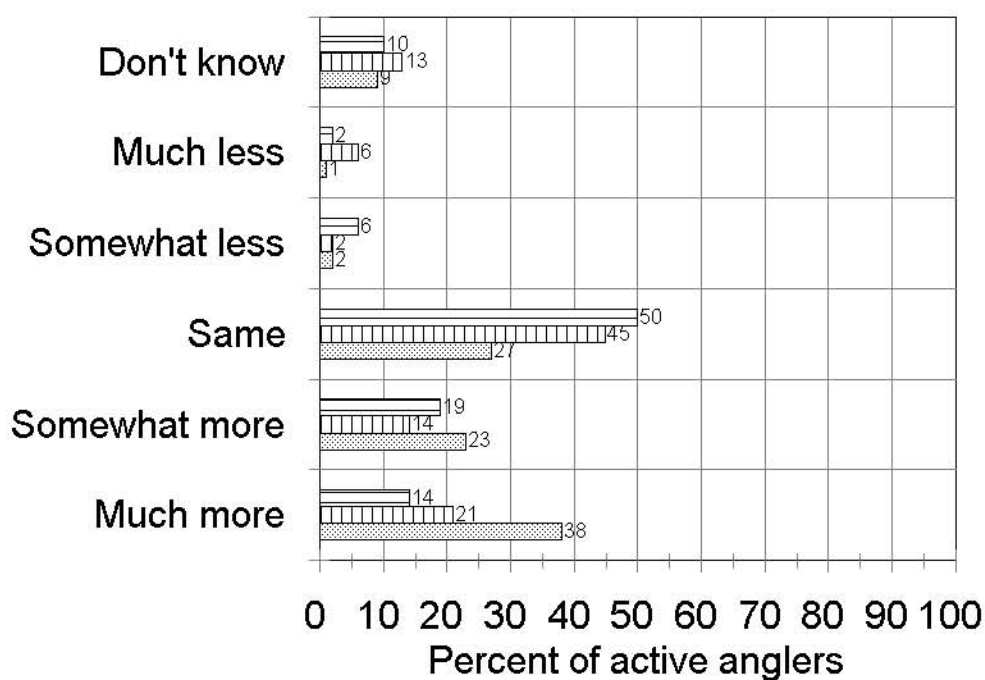
Q70. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to fish stocking programs in public waters?



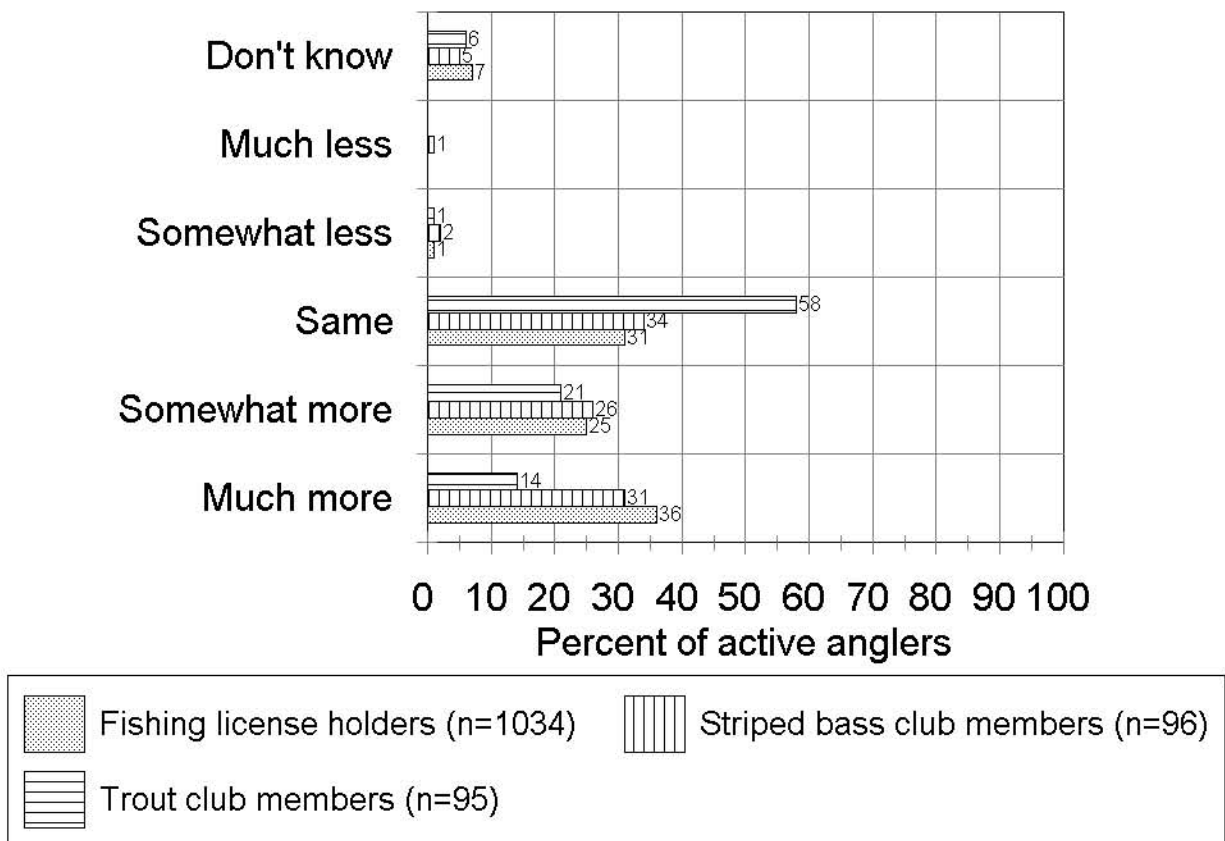
Q73. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to information and education programs?



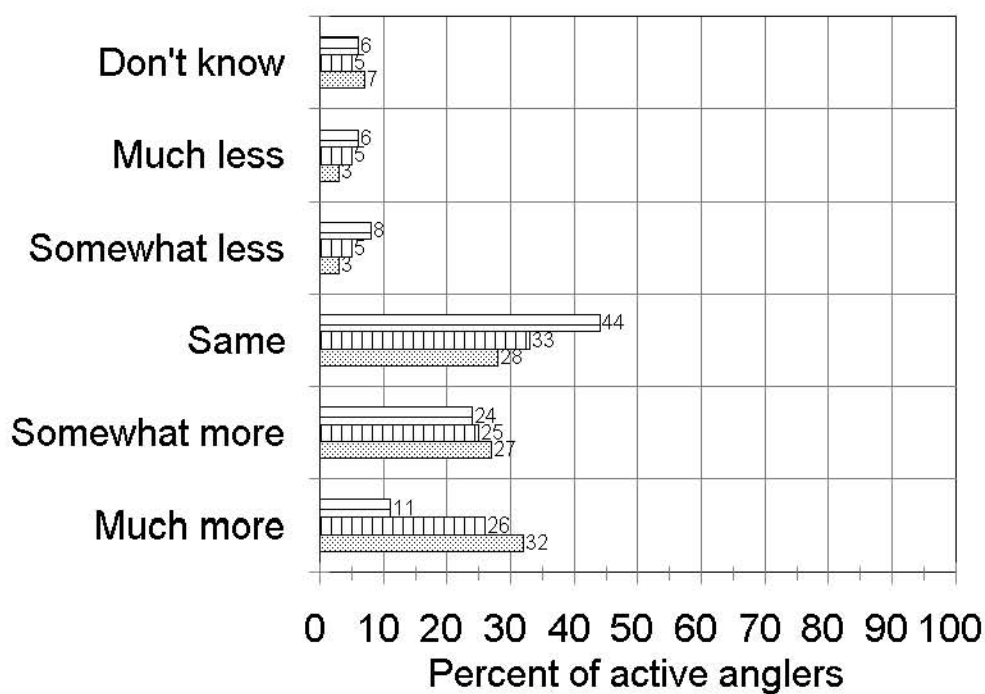
Q80. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of largemouth bass?



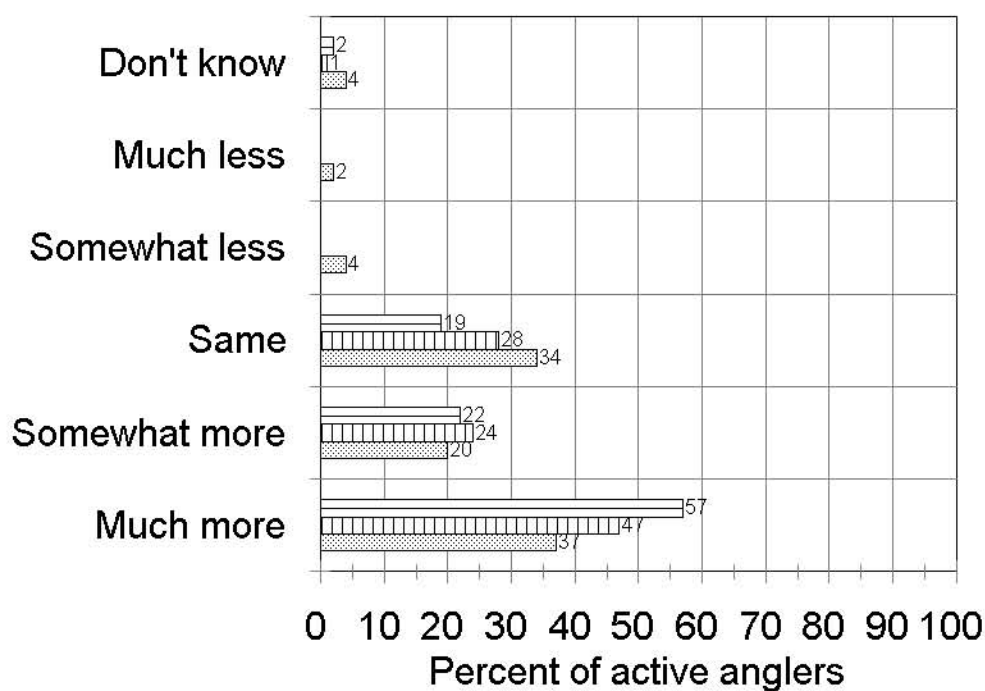
Q78. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to maintaining the existing 17 DNR-owned public fishing lakes?



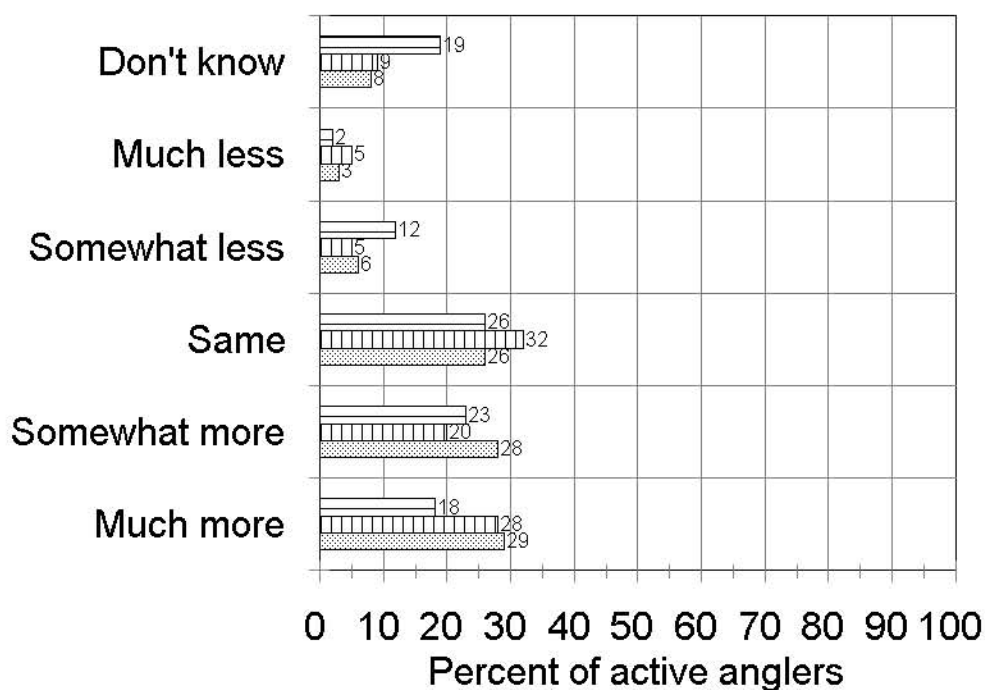
Q77. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the development of public fishing lakes?



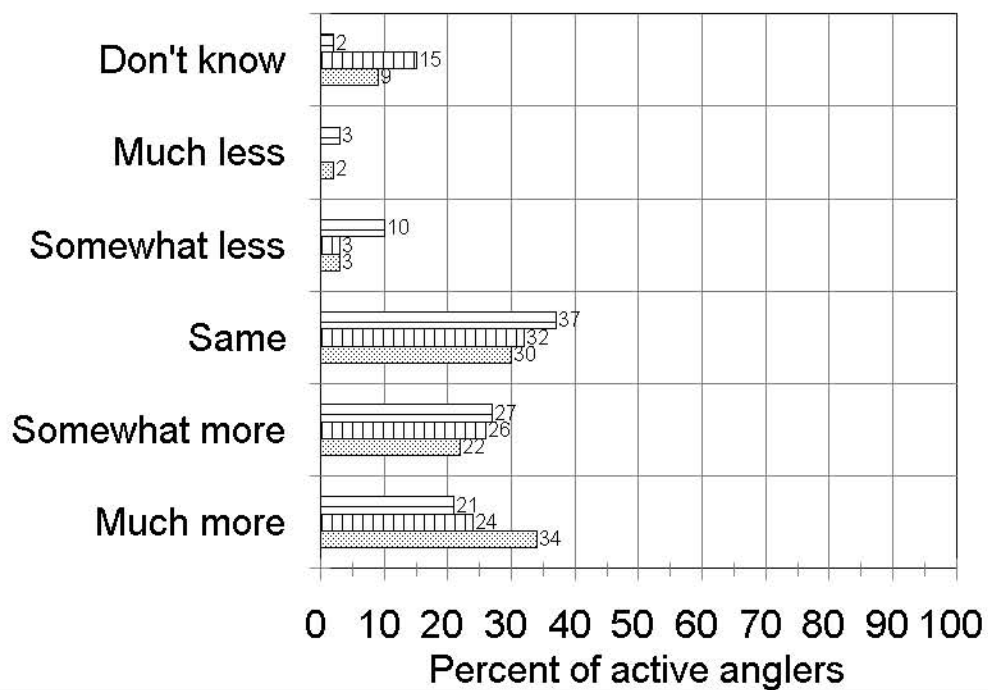
Q71. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to enforcement of fishing regulations?



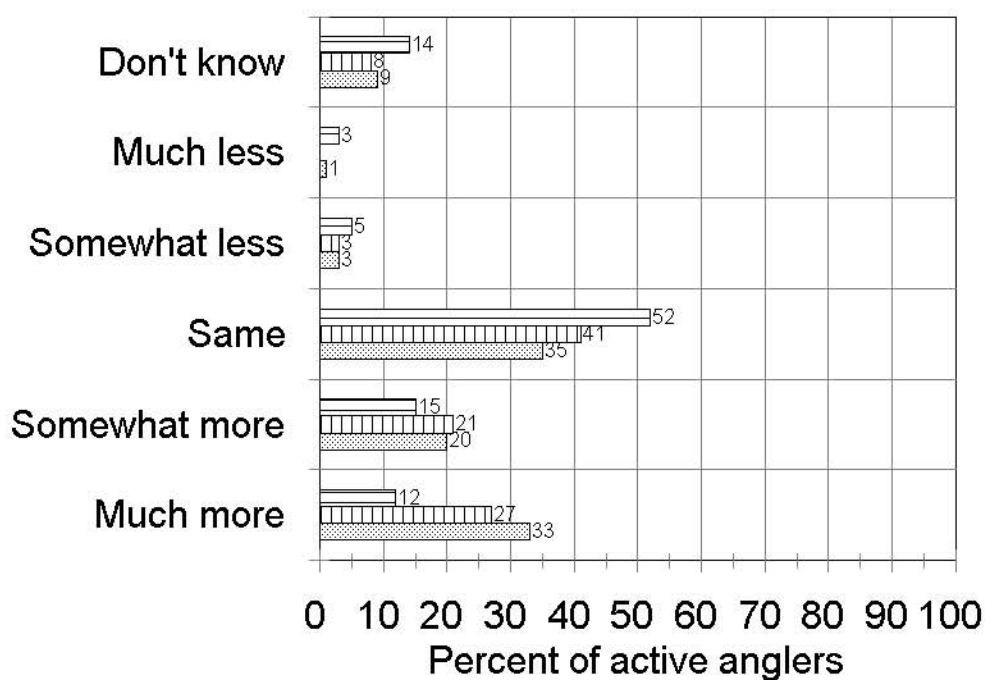
Q76. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the fish attractor program?



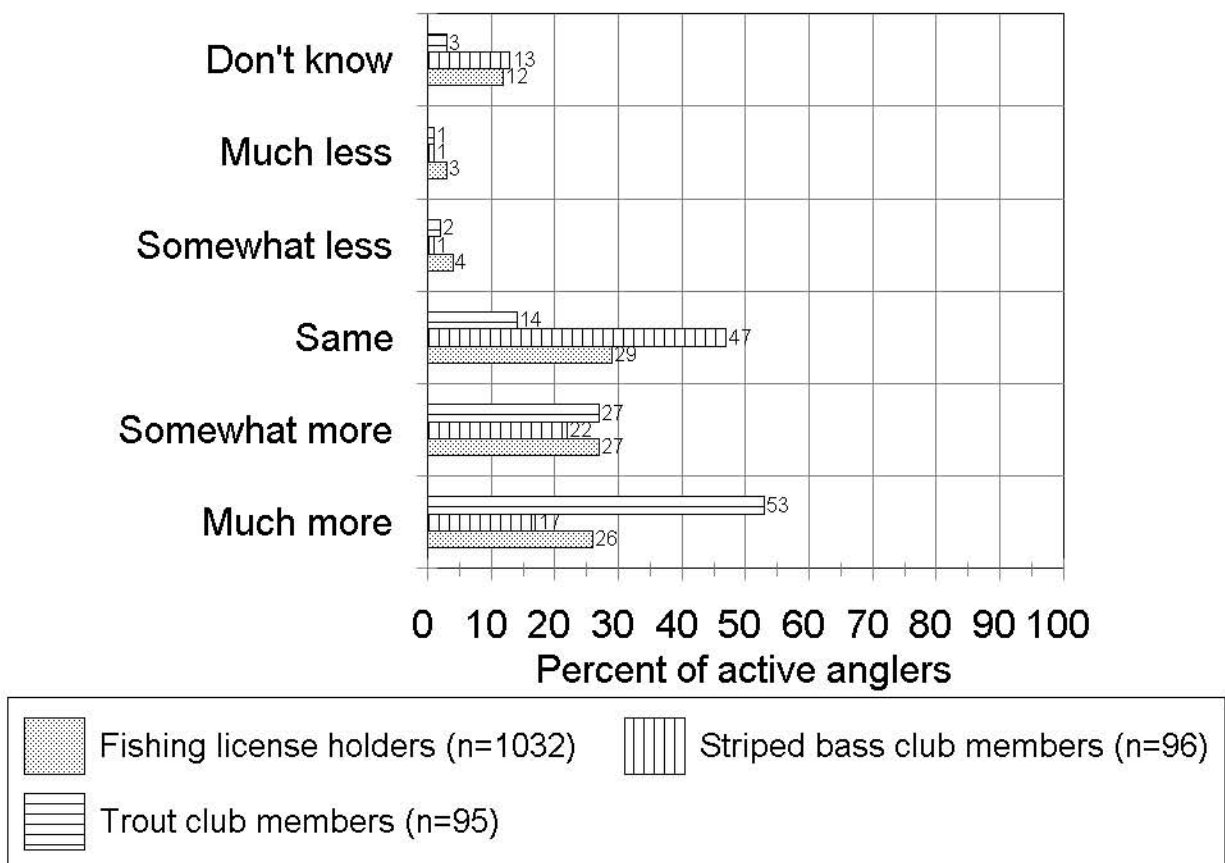
Q75. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less shore fishing access?



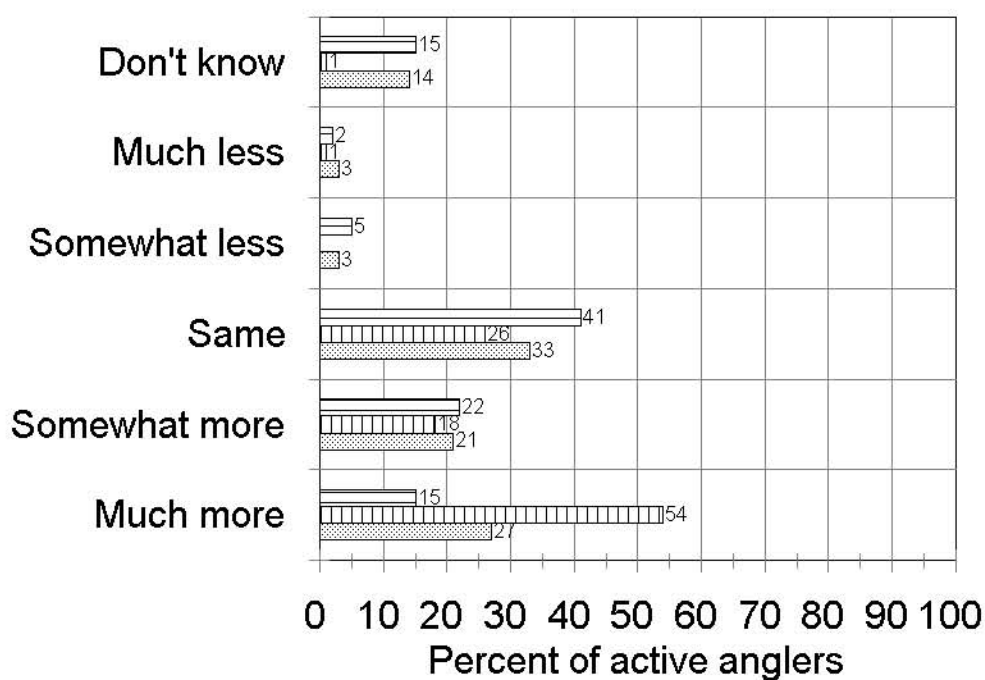
Q85. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of crappie?



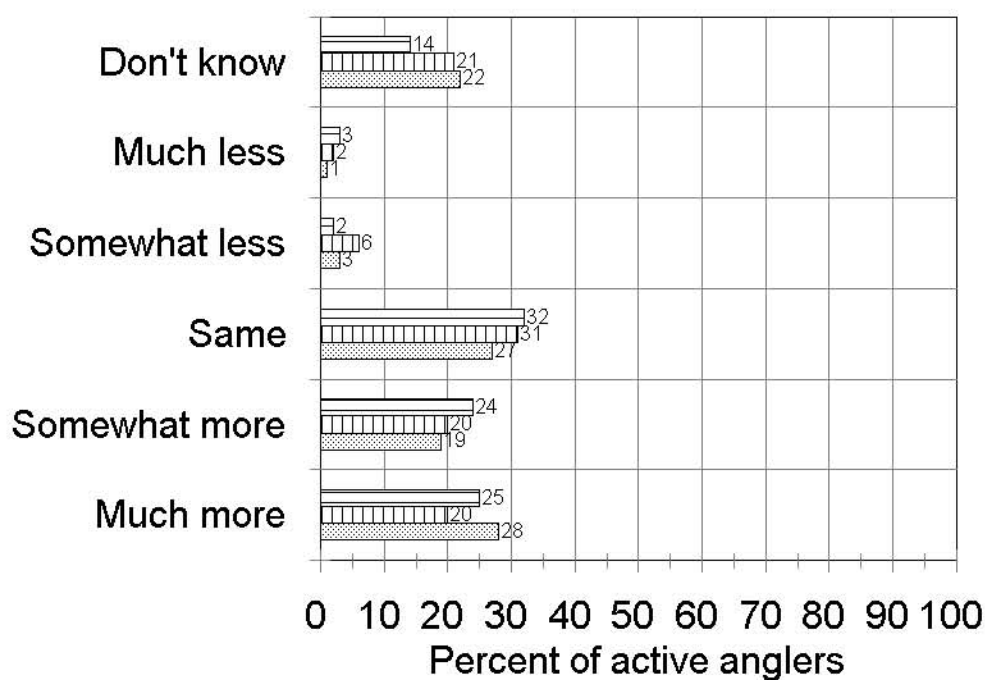
Q74. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to provide fishing for wild fish?



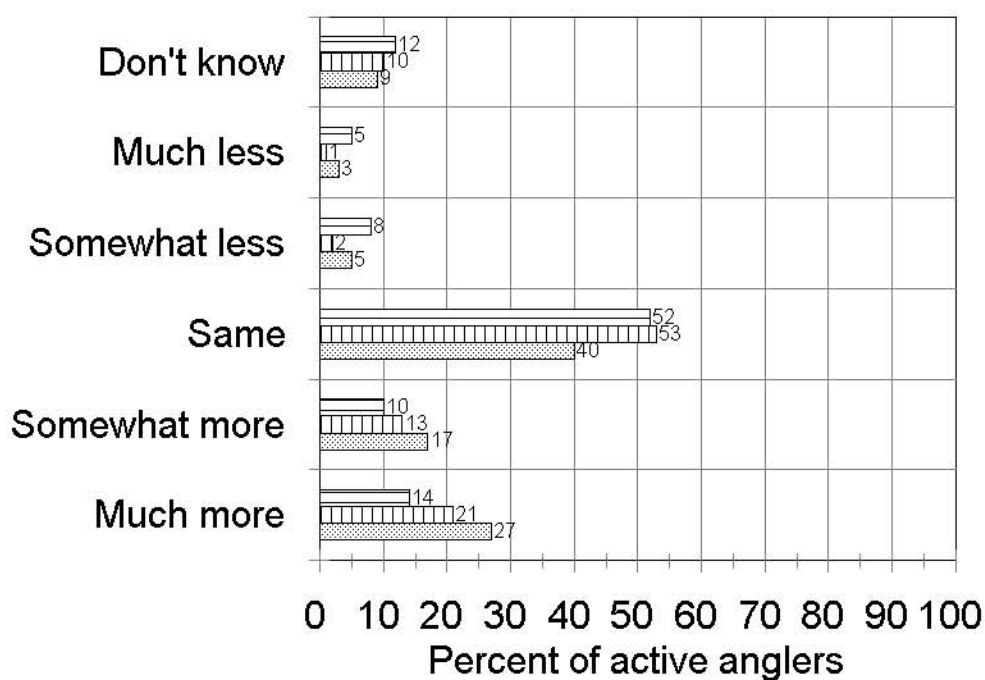
Q82. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of striped bass?



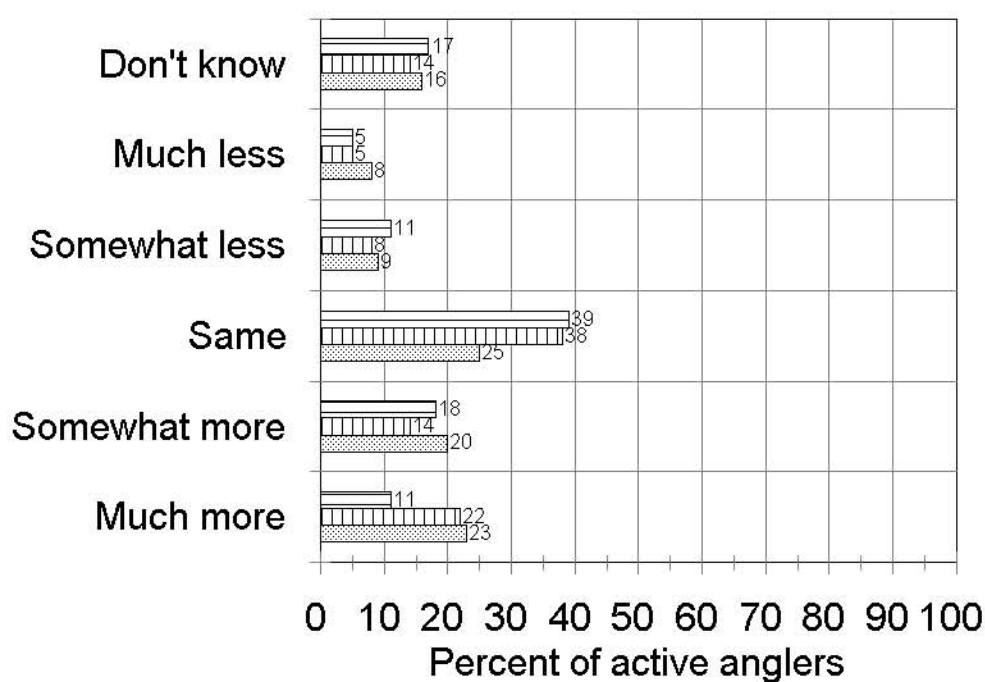
Q81. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of smallmouth bass?



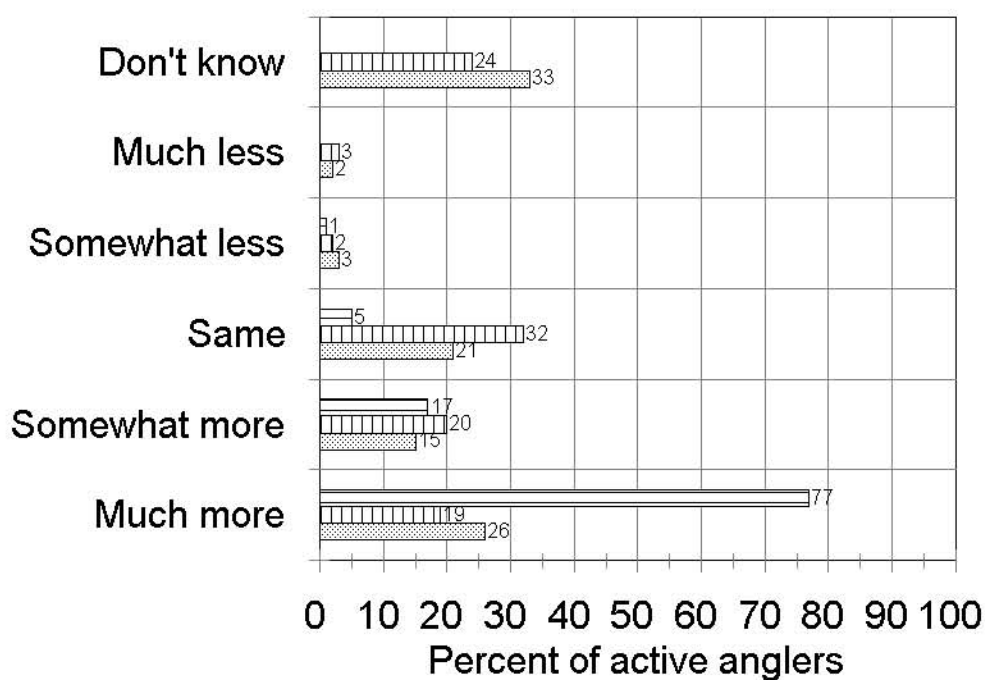
Q84. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of bream?



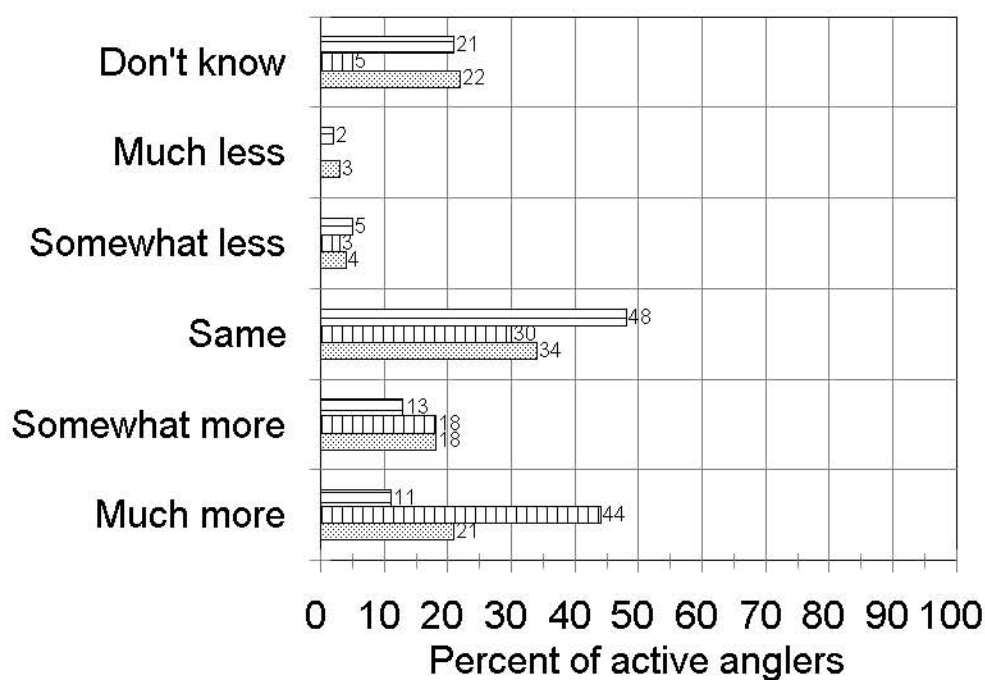
Q79. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less technical assistance to private pond owners?



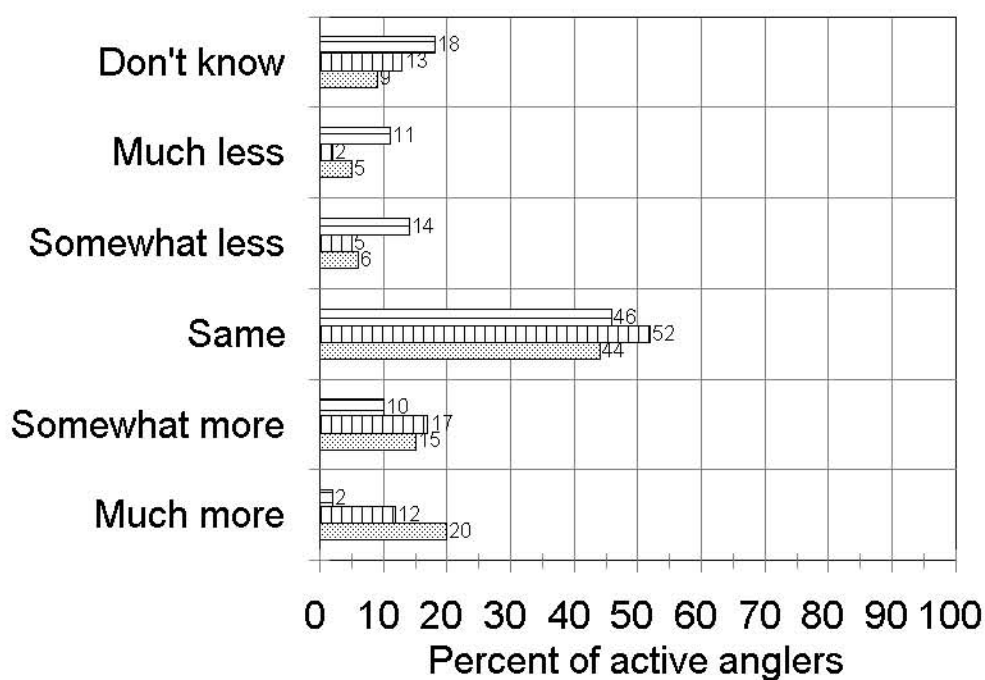
Q87. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of coldwater trout species?



Q83. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of hybrid striped bass?



Q86. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of catfish?



Opinion of Specific Fisheries Management Issues

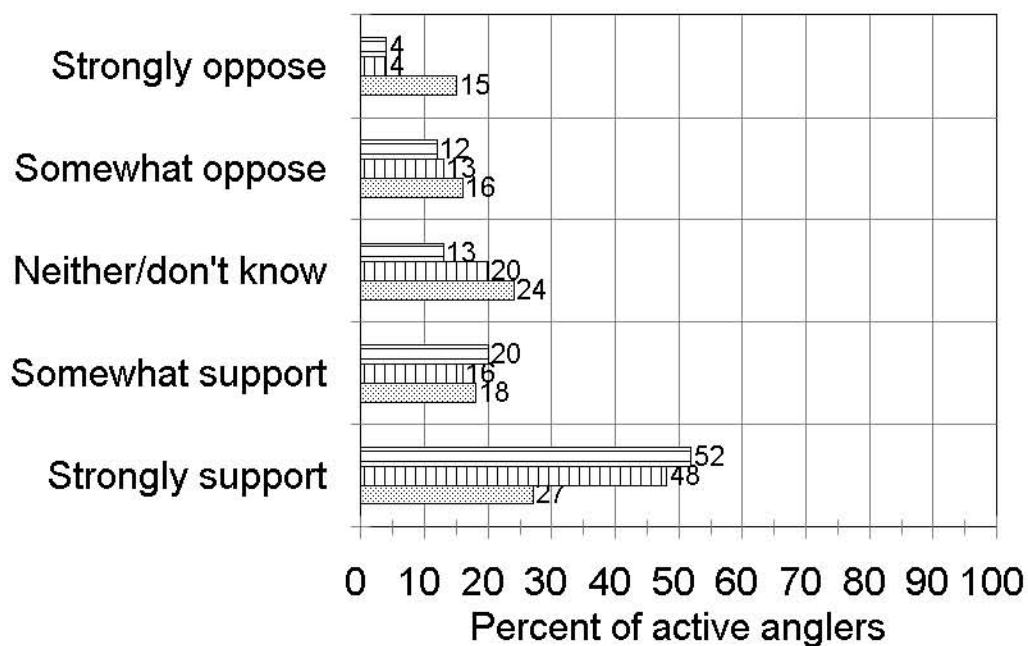
Set Gill Nets — There was no clear consensus of opinion regarding set gill nets in coastal rivers. The most frequent response was to strongly support abolishing set gill nets in coastal rivers for catching American shad or nongame species such as carp, gar and mudfish (27%). Another 18% moderately supported abolishing the nets - for a total of 45% support. Not quite one third of active fishing license holders opposed abolishing set gill nets (16% moderately opposed and 15% strongly opposed). Just under one quarter of active fishing license holders (24%) either did not know or had no opinion on this issue.

Analysis between Samples — Opinions were sharply divided on abolishing set gill nets in coastal rivers for catching shad and nongame fish species. Over half (52%) of the trout club sample, and a similar number (48%) of the striped bass club sample were strongly in favor of abolishing gill nets, while only 27% of the fishing license holders felt this way. Almost three-quarters (72%) of the trout club members, and almost two-thirds (64%) of the striped bass club members were either somewhat or strongly in favor of abolishing set gill net fishing, but fewer than half (45%) of the fishing license holders put themselves in these categories. Thirty-one percent of the license holders were somewhat or strongly opposed to abolishing set gill net fishing, compared to only 17% of the striped bass club sample and 16% of the trout club sample.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Support for abolishing gill nets is much stronger among non-resident license holders. Forty-four percent said they strongly support abolishment, compared to only 30% of South Carolina license holders. Thirty-nine percent of resident license holders are somewhat or strongly opposed to abolishment, compared to 28% of non-resident license holders.

Support for abolishing gill net fishing is also a function of age, with older anglers being more supportive. Thirty-eight percent of those aged 55 and older strongly supported it, as did 37% of those between 45-54 and 33% of those 35-44. Strong support drops to 29% among anglers aged 25-34 and 22% of those under 25 years of age.

Q88. Would you support or oppose abolishing set gill nets in coastal rivers for catching American shad or nongame species such as carp, gar, and mudfish?



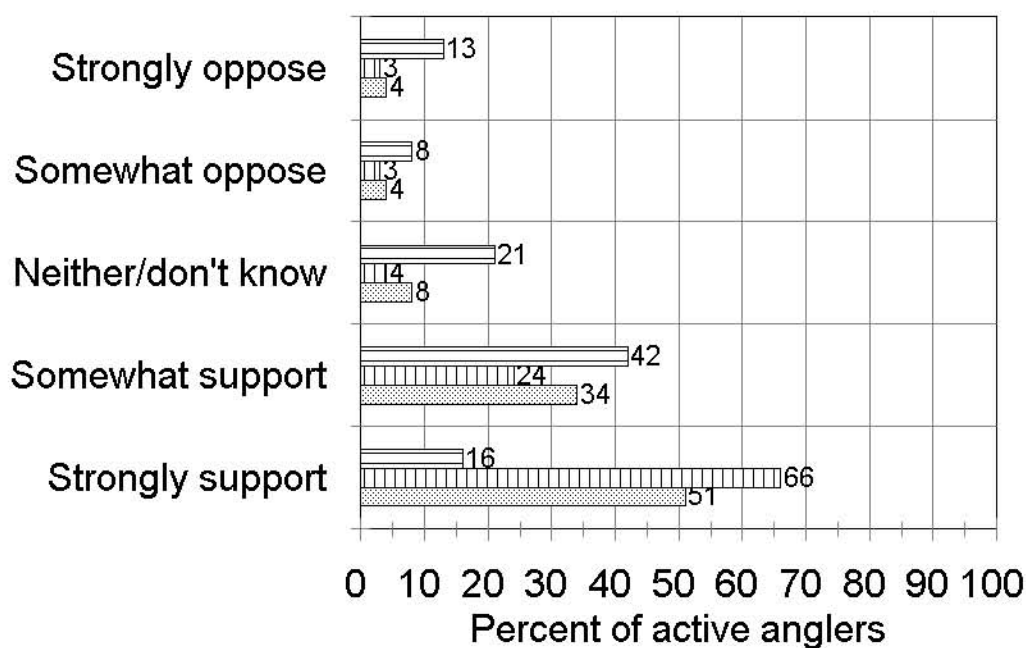
Tournaments — The large majority of active fishing license holders (85%) supported fishing tournaments or derbies organized for adults. Eight percent opposed tournaments, while 8% did not know or had no opinion on this matter.

Analysis between Samples — The majority of respondents in all three samples supported organized fishing tournaments, but there was some variation among the samples in their level of support. Those in the striped bass club sample were the strongest supporters, 66% said they strongly support tournaments, and another 24% said they support them somewhat. Just over half the fishing license holders were strong supporters, with another 34% somewhat supporting them. Among the trout club respondents, only 16% said they are strong supporters, while 42% said they support them somewhat. One in five of the trout club respondents said they neither support nor oppose tournaments, while another 21% either somewhat or strongly opposed them. Only 8% of the fishing license holders opposed tournaments to any degree, as did 6% of the striped bass club members.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Support for fishing tournaments is strongly related to the frequency with which the survey respondents fish in South Carolina. Among those who fish more than 50 days a year, 62% strongly supported tournaments. This falls to 52% among those who fish 21-50 days, 49% for those who fish 11-20 days, and 48% among those who fish 6-10 days a year. For those who fish 1-5 days, 43% strongly supported fishing tournaments.

It might be expected that those respondents who participated in fishing tournaments would support them, and they did. Eighty-one percent strongly supported them, and another 10% said they support them somewhat. This compares to 47% of anglers who did not participate in tournaments last year but strongly supported them, while 36% supported them somewhat.

Q89. Do you support or oppose fishing tournaments or derbies organized for adults?

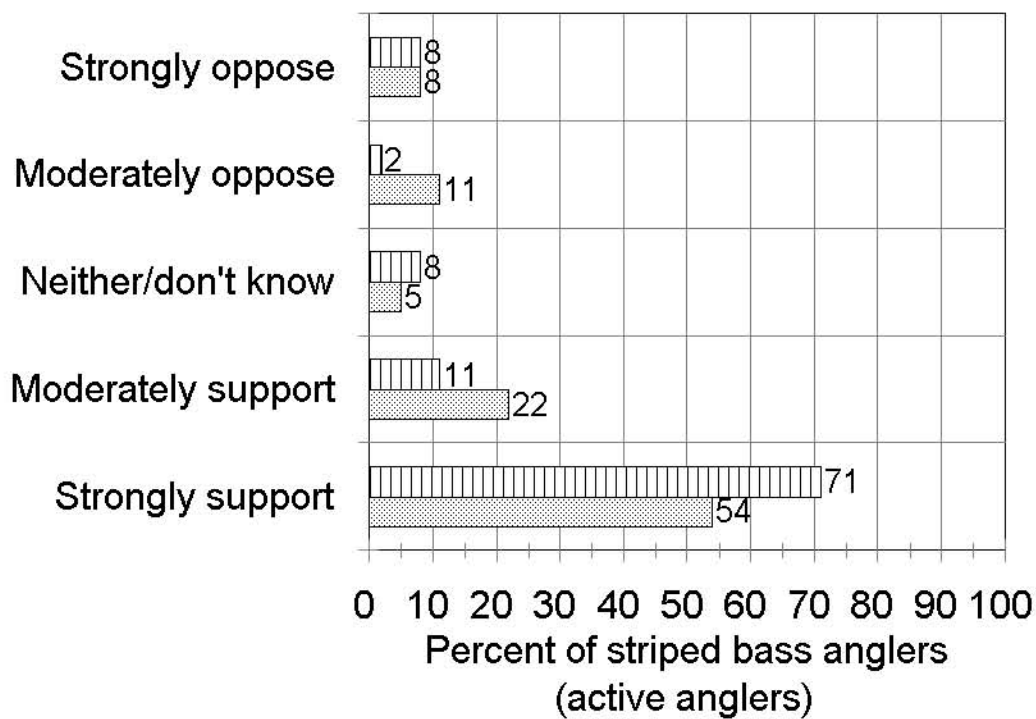


Striped Bass Creel Limit Reduction — Active fishing license holders who fish for striped bass were asked if they support or oppose a creel limit reduction to five fish per day and a minimum harvest length of 21 inches for striped bass in all coastal rivers of South Carolina. Over three quarters of active fishing license holders who fish for striped bass (76%) supported this concept. Specifically, 54% strongly supported, 22% somewhat supported, 11% somewhat opposed, 8% strongly opposed, 3% did not know, and 2% neither supported nor opposed this concept.

Analysis between Samples — Among those who fish for striped bass, most of those surveyed strongly supported a creel limit reduction to five fish per day and a minimum harvest length of 21 inches for striped bass in South Carolina coastal rivers. Those in the striped bass club sample were the strongest supporters, with 71% strongly supporting it and 11% somewhat supporting it. Among fishing license holders, 54% were strong supporters, and another 22% said they support it somewhat. Nineteen percent of the fishing license holders were somewhat or strongly opposed to the measure, while 10% of the striped bass club members were opposed.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — The majority of fishing license holders who fish for striped bass supported a creel limit reduction to five fish per day and a minimum harvest length of 21 inches for the coastal rivers in South Carolina. This support differs according to how long the angler has lived in the state, however. Sixty percent of those who have lived there only 1-5 years said they somewhat or strongly support it. Sixty-seven percent of those who have lived in the state 6-10 years fell in these categories, while 74% of those who have lived there 11-20 years did. Among those who have lived in the state more than 20 years, 80% said they somewhat or strongly support these limits.

Q37. Would you support or oppose a creel limit reduction to 5 fish per day and a minimum harvest length of 21 inches for striped bass in all coastal rivers of the state?



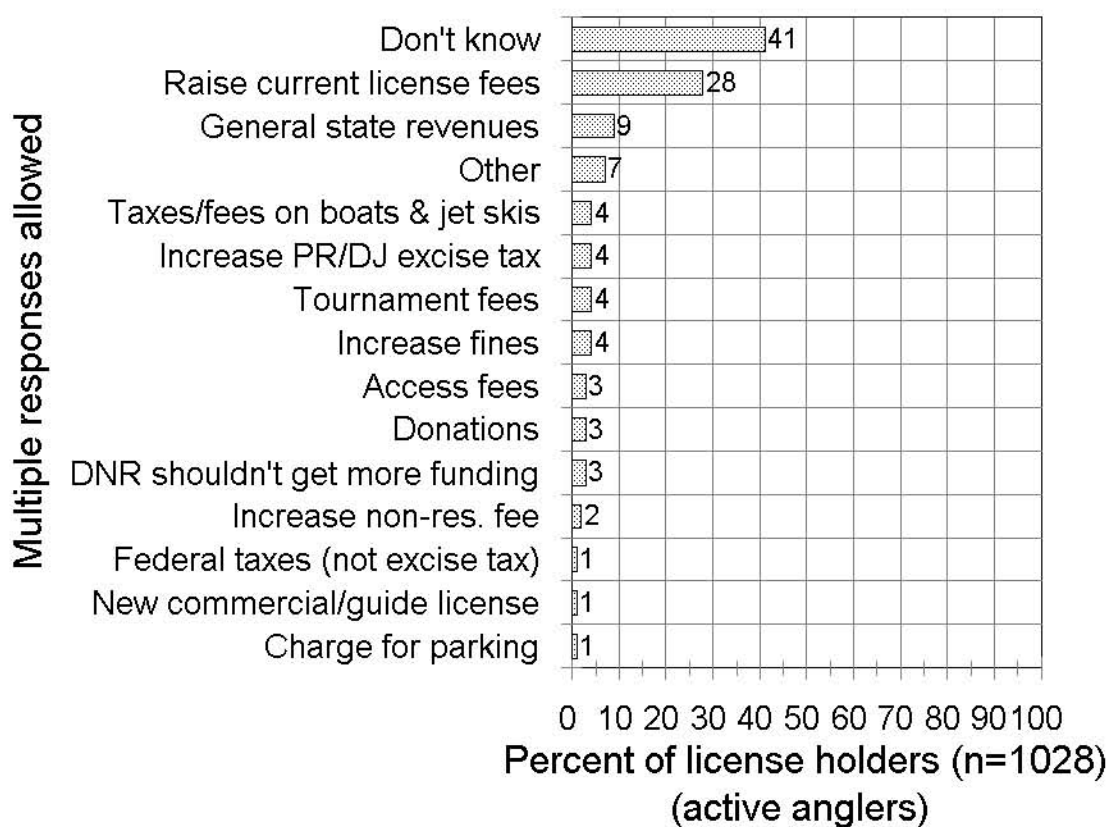
Funding Fisheries Management in South Carolina

Opinion of New Funding Sources

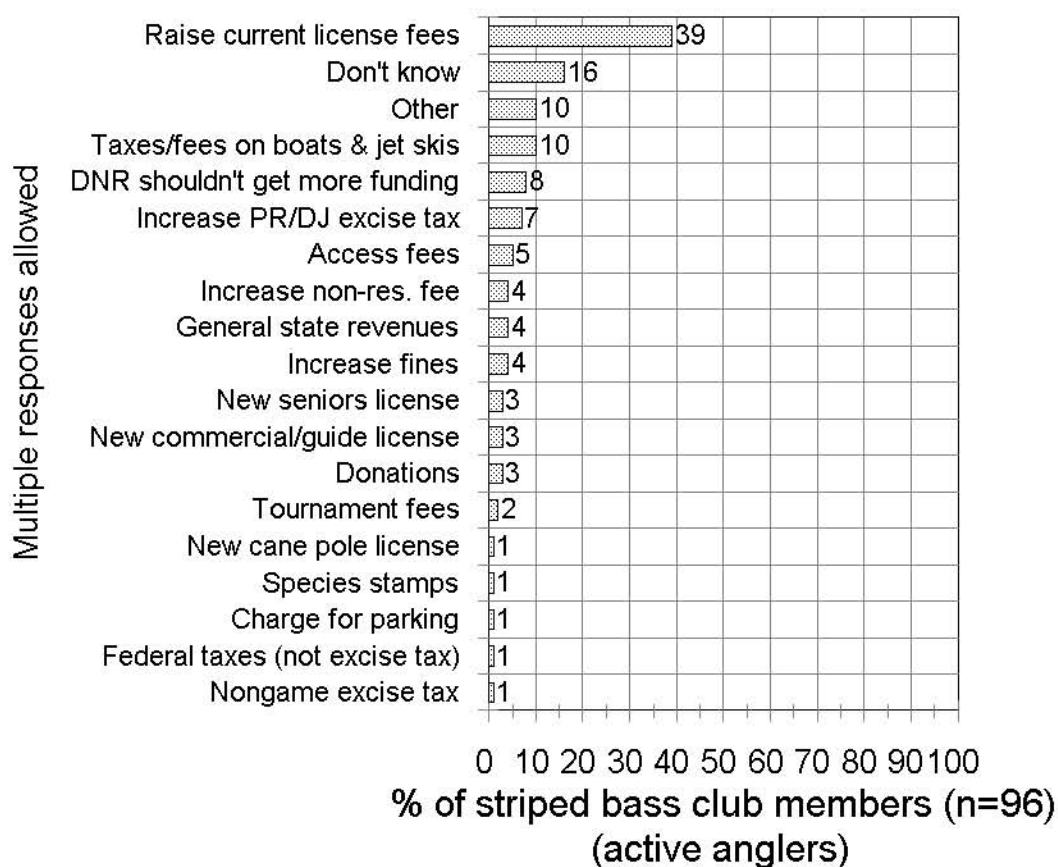
Respondents were told that “the Fisheries Section receives funding from fishing license sales, federal excise taxes on fishing equipment, and general state funds. Although revenues have remained stable, costs have increased. So, the DNR is looking at options to increase revenue.” Respondents were then asked to name potential sources to fund fisheries programs. Multiple responses were allowed.

Forty-one percent of active fishing license holders did not know of any sources for increased fisheries program funding. Twenty-eight percent said the DNR could raise current license fees, while 9% said to look for more general state revenues. A wide variety of funding sources were mentioned but none were mentioned by at least 5% of active fishing license holders.

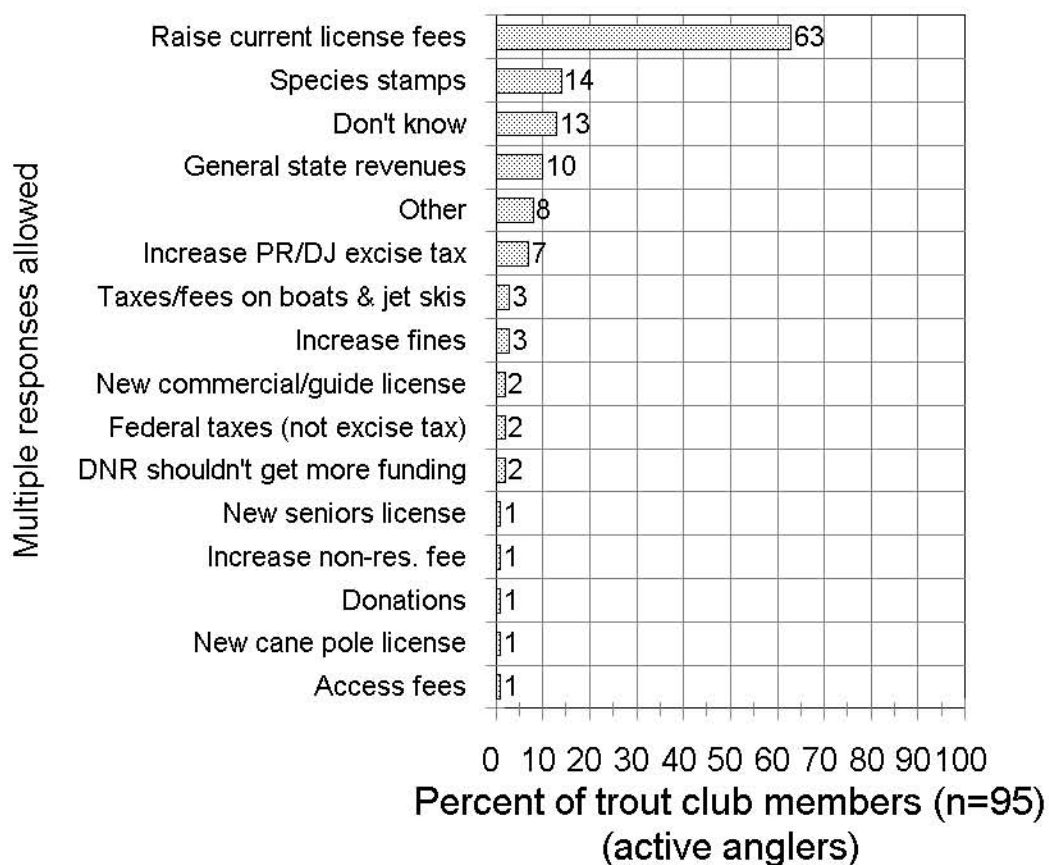
Q101. To what sources should the DNR look to fund fisheries programs?



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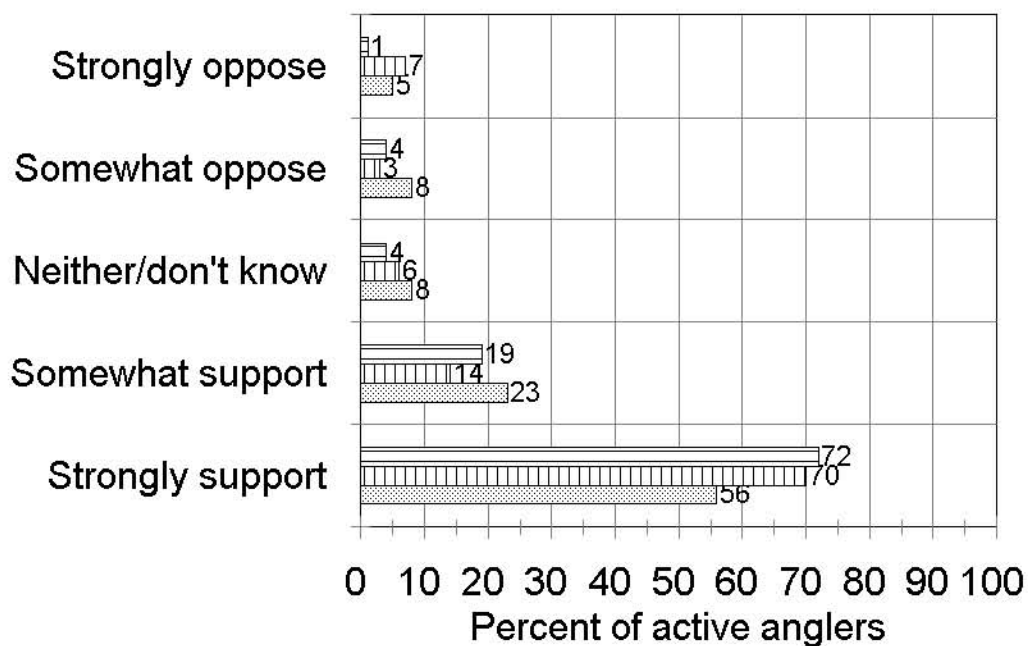
As well as this open-ended question regarding sources to which the DNR should look for fisheries management funding, a question was included to assess opinion of a special guide license or commercial fishing license for anglers who derive income from public waters. The large majority of active fishing license holders (79%) supported the concept of a guide license (56% expressed strong support). Thirteen percent of active fishing license holders opposed a guide license, while 8% had no opinion or did not know.

Analysis between Samples — Majorities of anglers in all three samples strongly supported the requirement that those who derive income from public waters should have a special guide license. Seventy-two percent of the trout club members held this view, as did 70% of the striped bass club members. Among fishing license holders, this view was not as widespread, with only 56% strongly supporting it.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Female anglers were a little more likely than male anglers to support guide or commercial fishing licenses. Ninety percent either somewhat supported it or strongly supported it. Eighty-three percent of male respondents put themselves in these categories.

Support for these kinds of licenses differed according to the education of the survey respondents. Fewer than half (46%) of the respondents with less than a high school education strongly supported guide or commercial fishing licenses, compared to 57% of high school graduates, 68% of those with some education beyond high school, and 64% of college graduates.

Q103. Do you support or oppose requiring a special license or commercial fishing license for anglers who derive income from public waters?



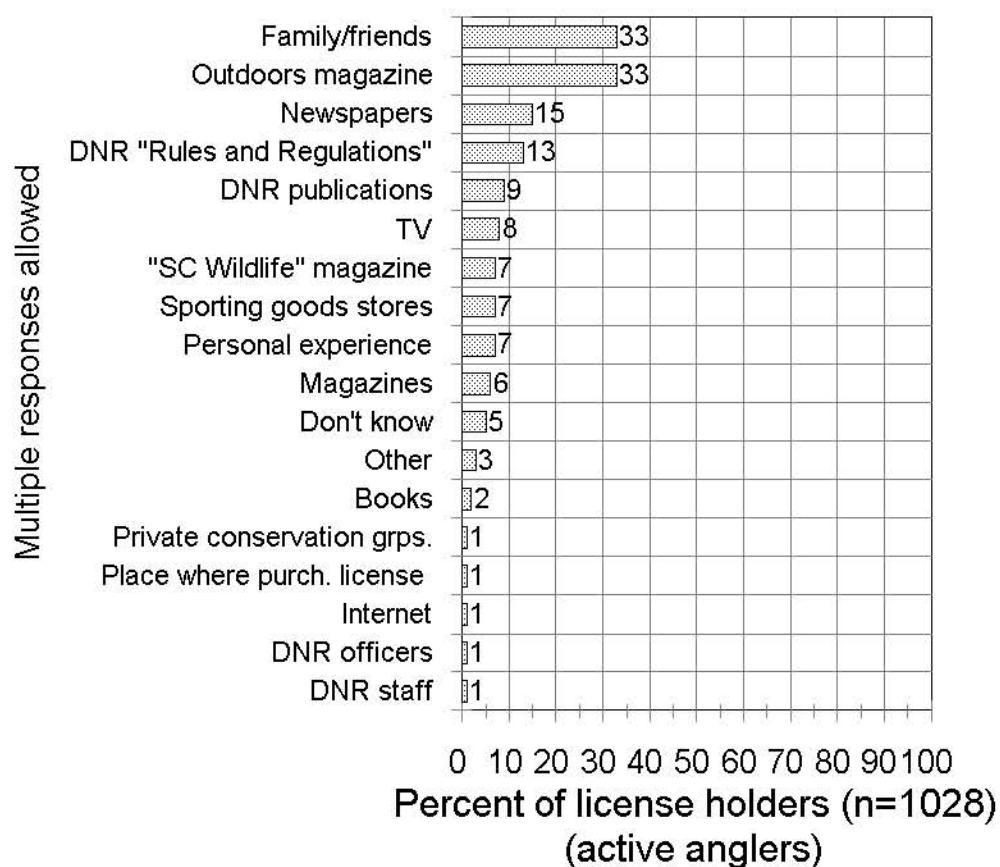
Information and Education

Sources of Fishing Information

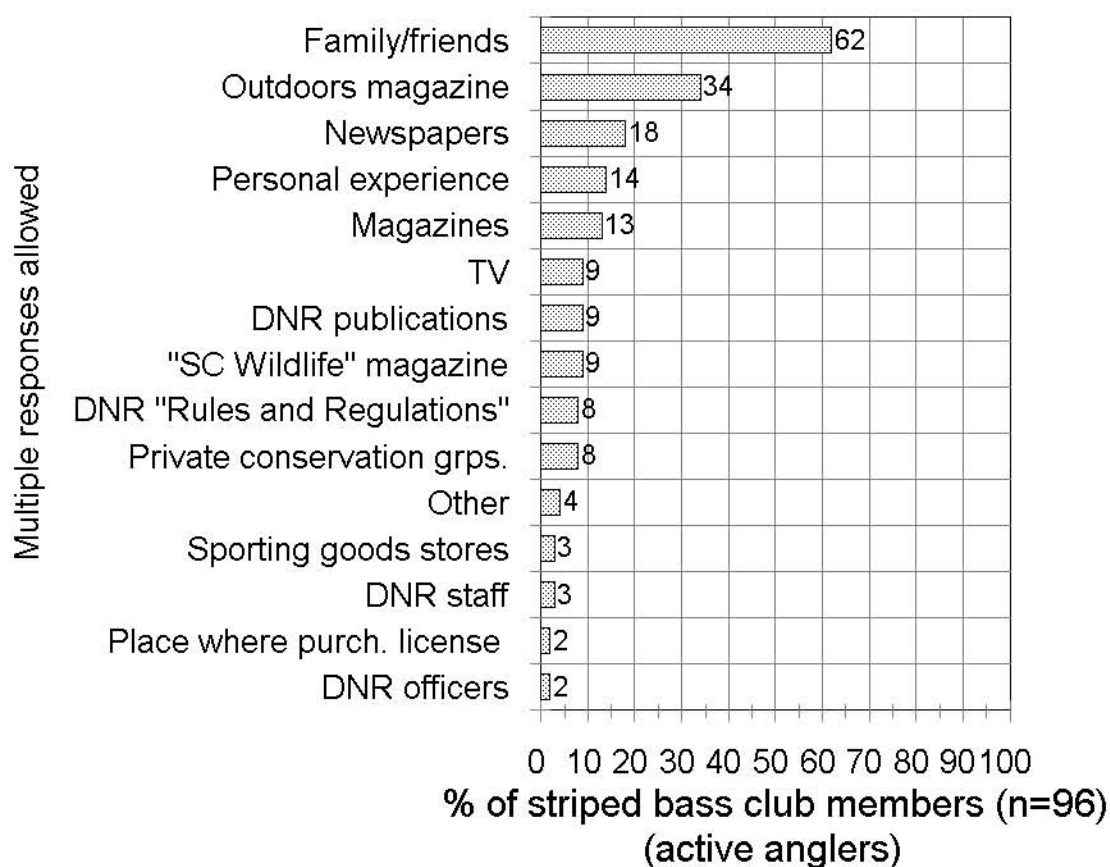
Respondents were asked to name sources from which they receive information about fishing. This question allowed more than one response. One third of active fishing license holders received fishing information from family and friends, while one third read outdoor magazines. Fifteen percent of active fishing license holders cited newspapers. Thirteen percent referred to the "Rules and Regulations" handbook, while 9% used DNR publications and brochures other than the regulations handbook. Eight percent received information from TV, 7% named "SC Wildlife" magazine, 7% got information from sporting goods stores/bait shops, 7% relied on personal experience, and 6% read magazines (other than outdoor type magazines). Many other information sources were mentioned, but none were mentioned by at least 5% of active fishing license holders. Five percent of active fishing license holders did not know where they have received fishing information.

In 1990, the top three sources for information about fishing were fishing clubs and friends (27%), outdoor magazines (25%), and newspapers (19%). These three sources were also the most frequently mentioned information sources in 1997.

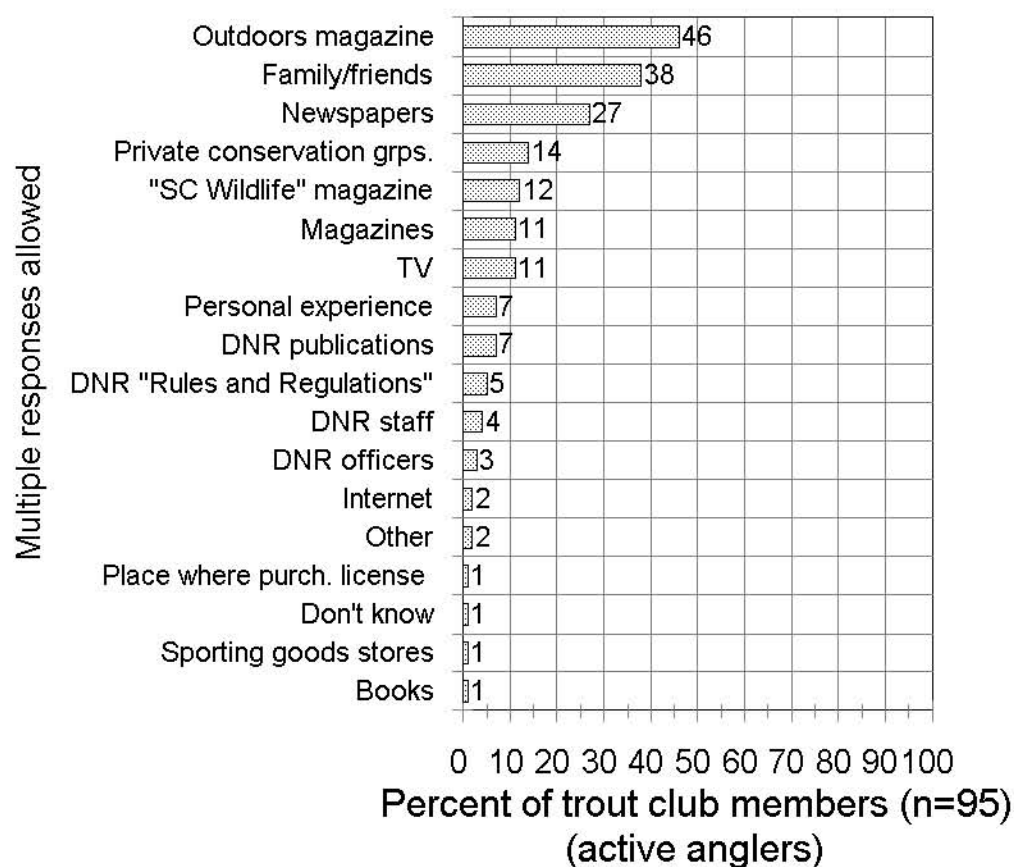
Q106. From what sources do you receive information about fishing?



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Interest in Fishing Clinics

There appears to be some interest in DNR-sponsored classes, such as species-specific fishing clinics or children's fishing clinics. Thirty-nine percent of active fishing license holders indicated they would be likely to attend DNR-sponsored classes, such as species-specific fishing clinics or children's fishing clinics (17% were very likely and 22% were somewhat likely). Nineteen percent were somewhat unlikely, while 40% were very unlikely to participate in these sorts of clinics.

Analysis between Samples — The three samples were a little different in their enthusiasm to participate in DNR-sponsored fishing classes. The largest number of the fishing license holders, 40%, said they would be very unlikely to attend these classes. Almost the same number, 39% said they would be somewhat or very likely to attend, whereas a majority of the other two samples fell in these two categories. A third of the trout club sample and 30% of the striped bass club sample said they would be very likely to attend, while another 31% of the trout club group and 22% of the striped bass club members said they would be somewhat likely to participate in these classes or clinics.

Analysis within License Holder Sample — Younger and older respondents were less enthusiastic about attending DNR-sponsored classes or clinics. Only 12% of those under age 25 and 12% of those aged 55 and older said they would be very likely to attend such classes, while about 20% of those aged 25-54 said they would be very likely to attend.

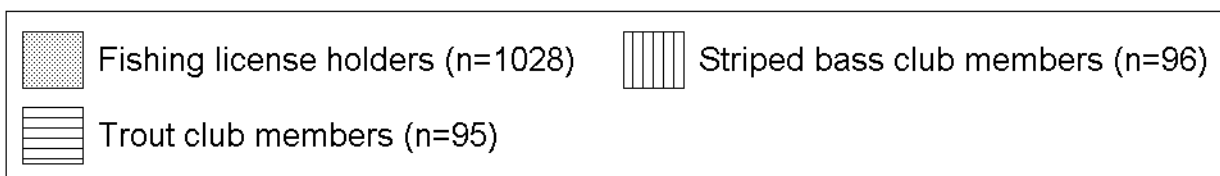
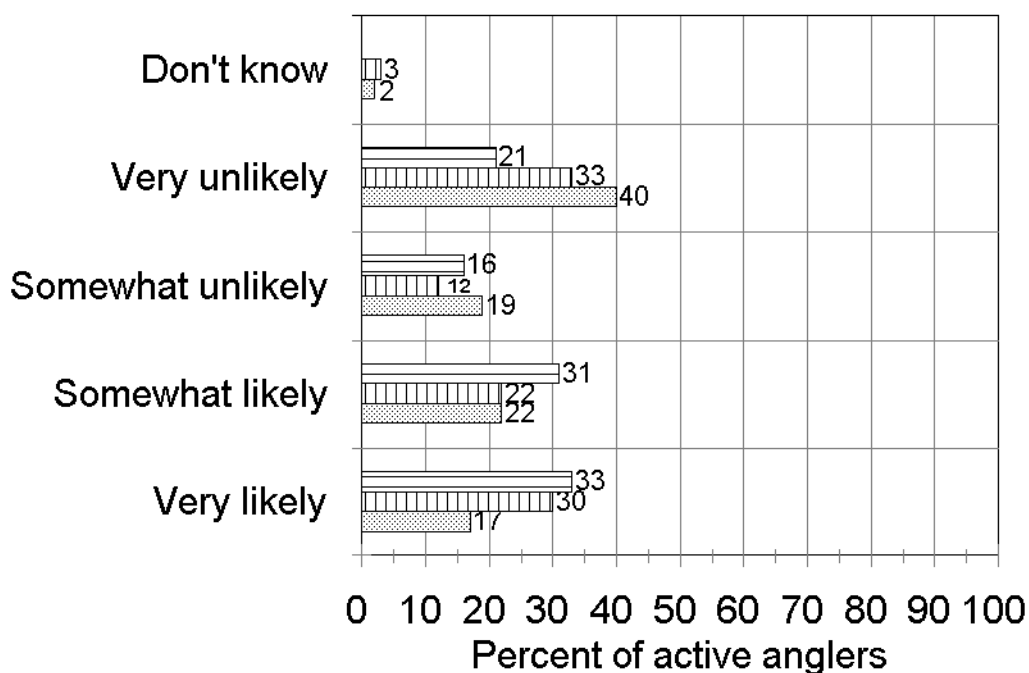
The more often respondents fish in South Carolina, the more likely they were to say they would attend classes or clinics. Almost half (47%) of those who fish more than 11 days in the state said they would be somewhat likely or very likely to attend, while only 30% of those who fish ten days or fewer said this.

Over half (51%) of the women responding to the survey said they would be very unlikely to attend clinics or classes, while only 39% of the male respondents said this. Anglers with children at home were more

likely to say they would attend, where 46% said they were somewhat or very likely, compared to 34% of those without children.

Resident license holders were more likely to attend than non-resident license holders. Forty-three percent of resident license holders would be somewhat likely or very likely to attend, as opposed to 26% of non-resident license holders. More than half (52%) of those who participate in fishing tournaments put themselves in these categories, compared to only 39% of other anglers.

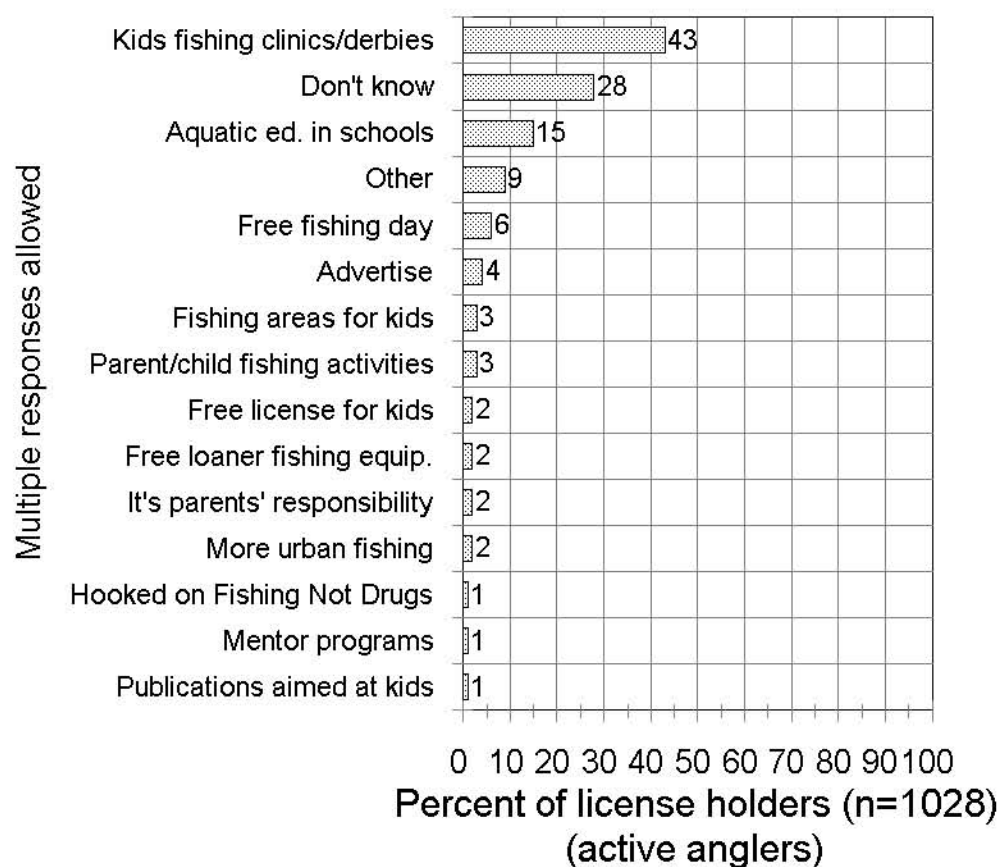
Q111. Would you be likely or unlikely to attend DNR-sponsored classes, such as species-specific fishing clinics or children's fishing clinics?



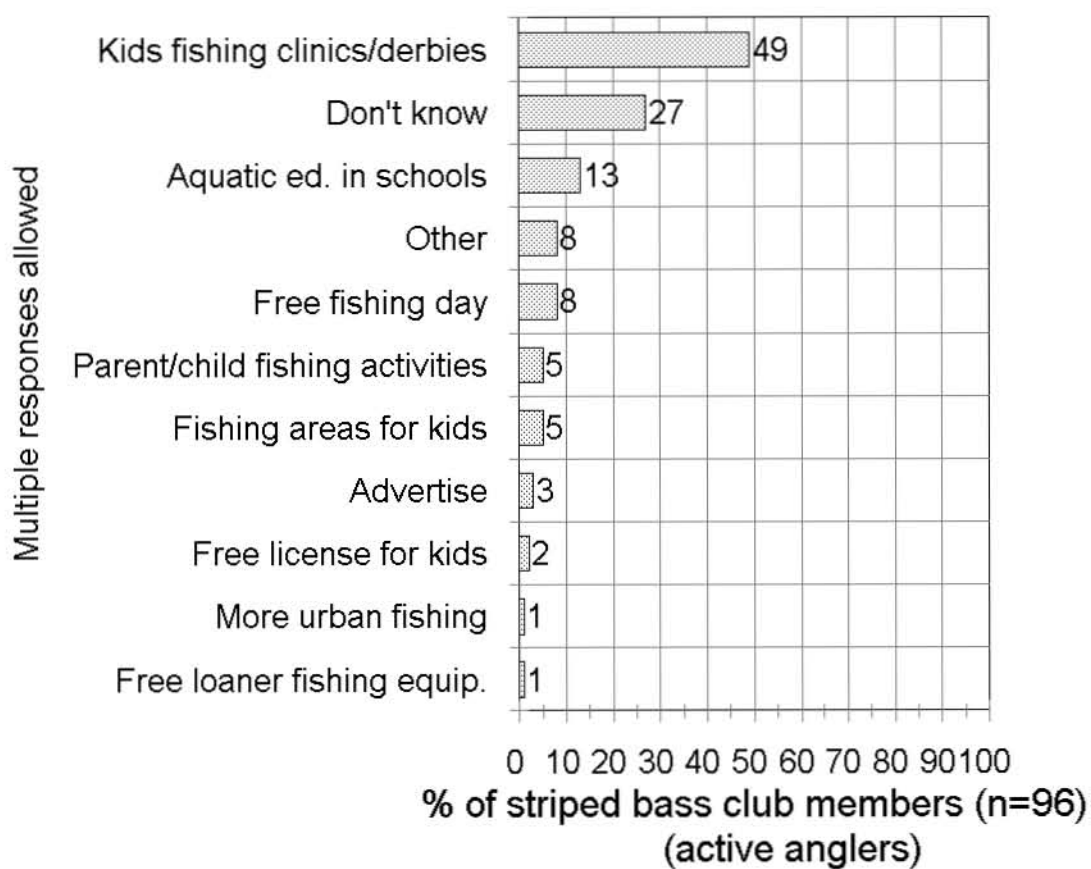
Introducing Young People to Fishing

Respondents were asked to suggest ways in which the DNR could assist in introducing young people to fishing. Multiple responses were allowed. Forty-three percent of active fishing license holders suggested ideas related to children's fishing clinics, rodeos, and derbies. Comments included suggestions to ensure there are enough fish so that kids catch something and prizes that could stimulate interest. Another popular idea was aquatic education in schools (15% of active fishing license holders said this). Six percent mentioned a free fishing day. Twenty-eight percent of active fishing license holders did not know of any suggestions. Many other ideas were mentioned, but none were mentioned by at least 5% of active fishing license holders.

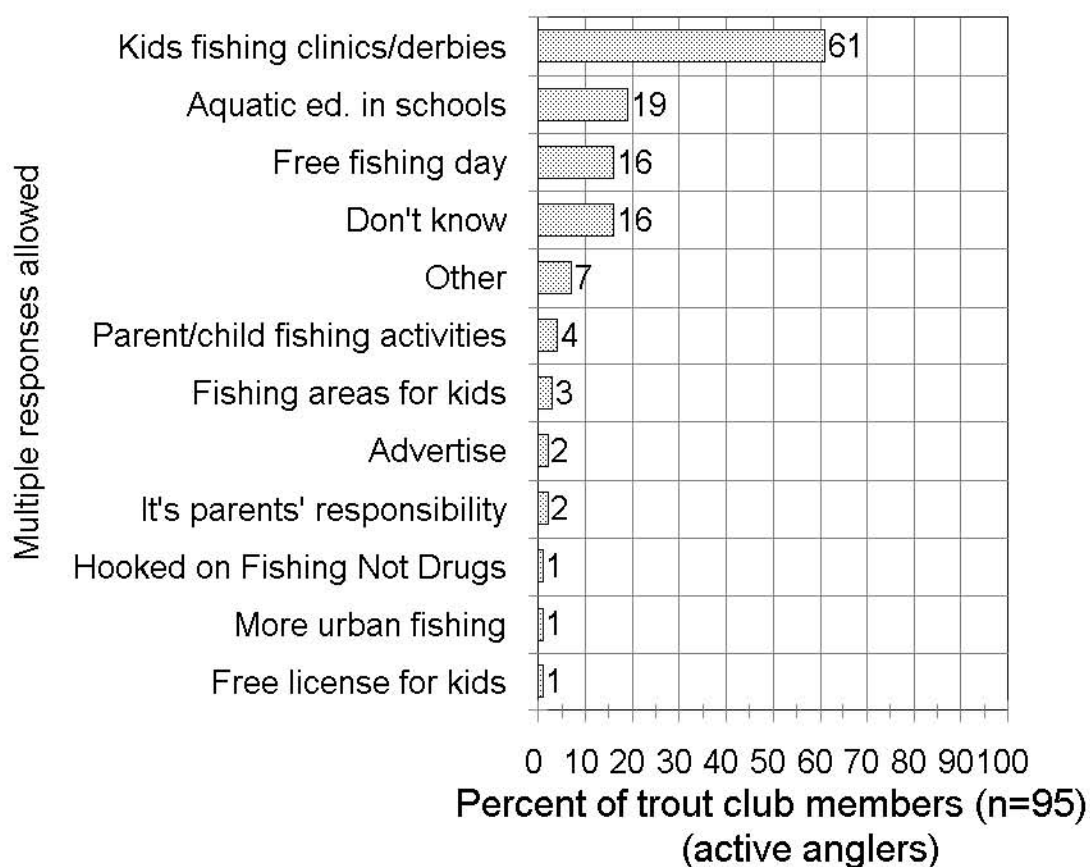
Q113. In what ways can the DNR assist in introducing young people to fishing?



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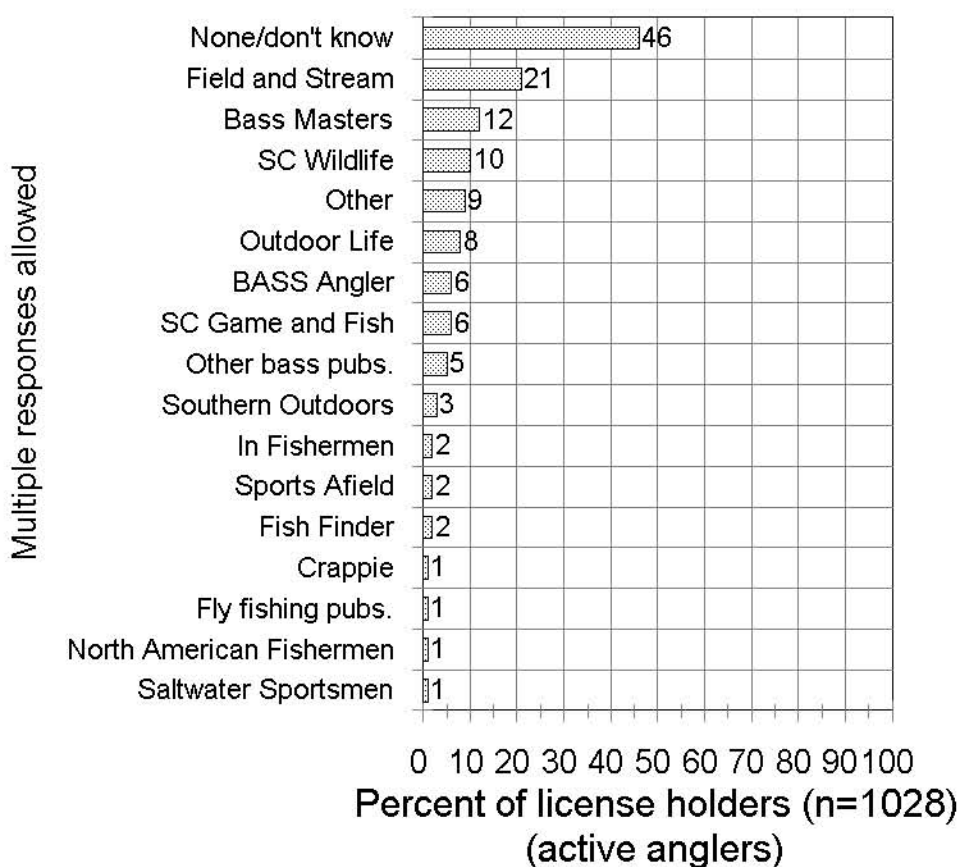
Q113. In what ways can the DNR assist in introducing young people to fishing?



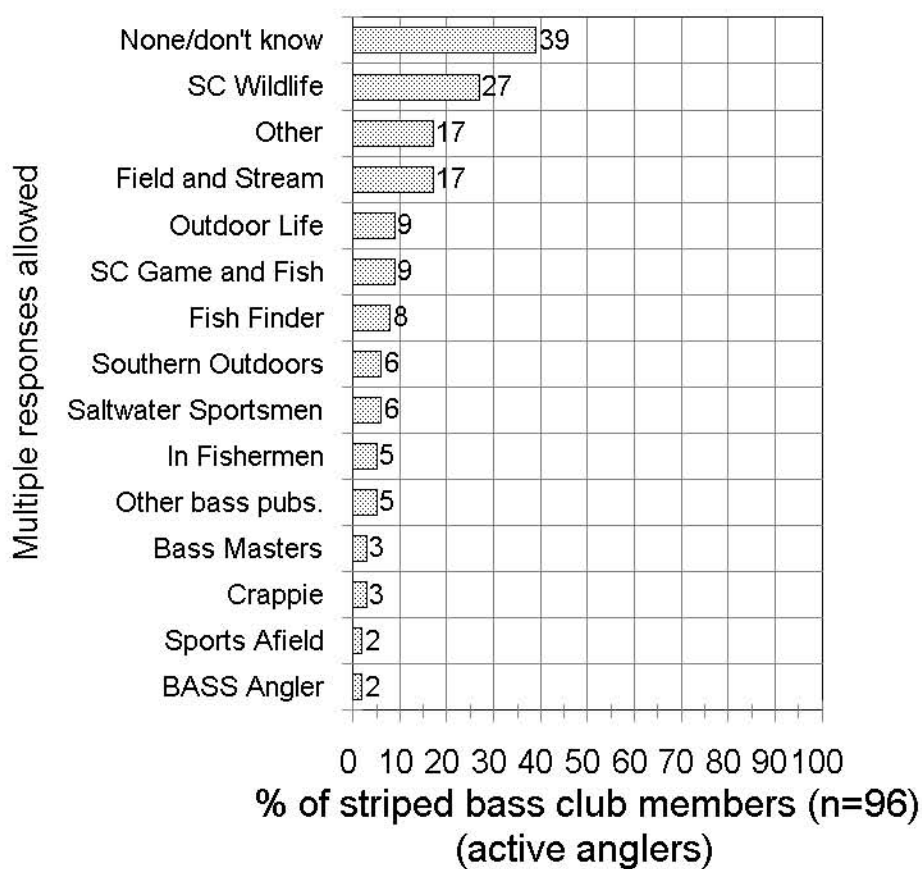
Fishing Publications

Less than half of active fishing license holders (46%) said they do not regularly read or subscribe to fishing related publications. Twenty-one percent of active fishing license holders reported reading Field and Stream, 12% read Bass Masters, and 10% read South Carolina Wildlife. Eight percent read Outdoor Life, 6% read South Carolina Game and Fish, and 6% read B.A.S.S Angler. Many other publications were mentioned, but none by at least 5% active fishing license holders.

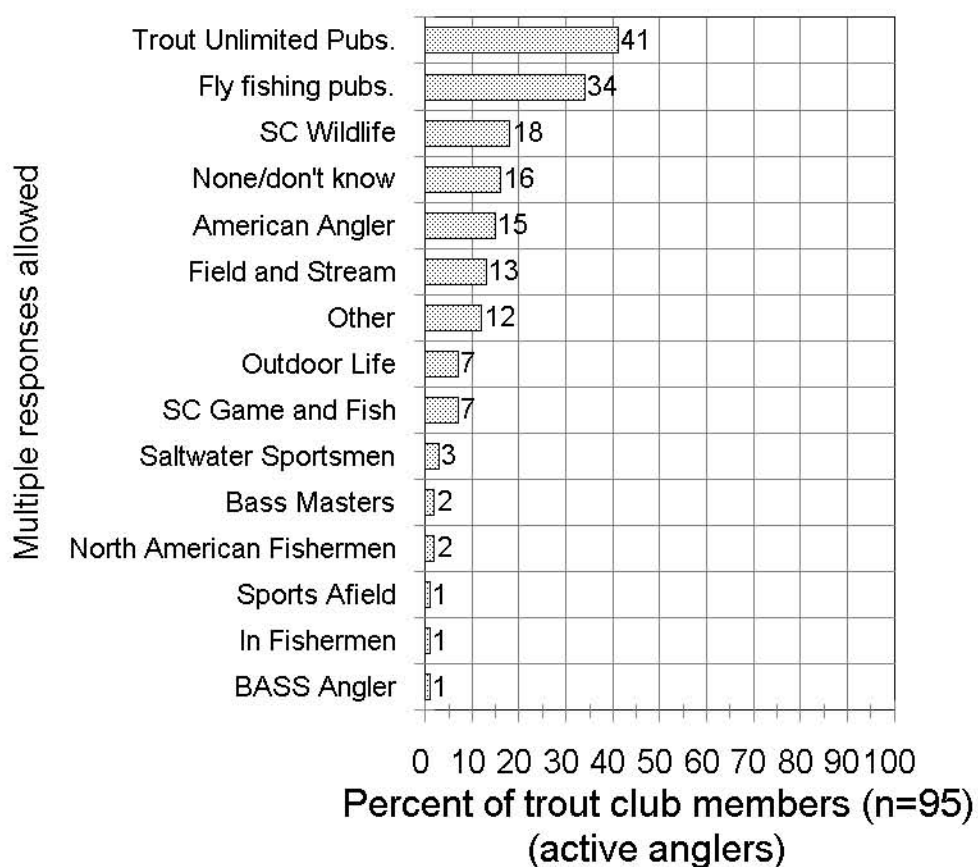
Q109. To what fishing-related publications do you subscribe or read regularly?



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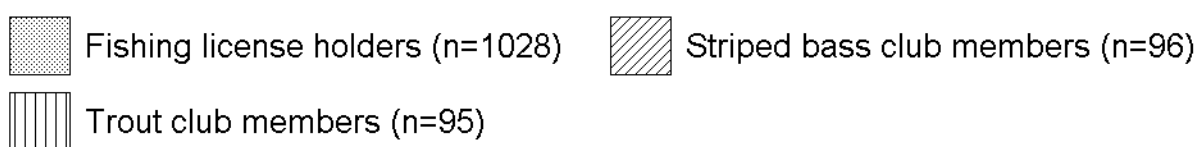
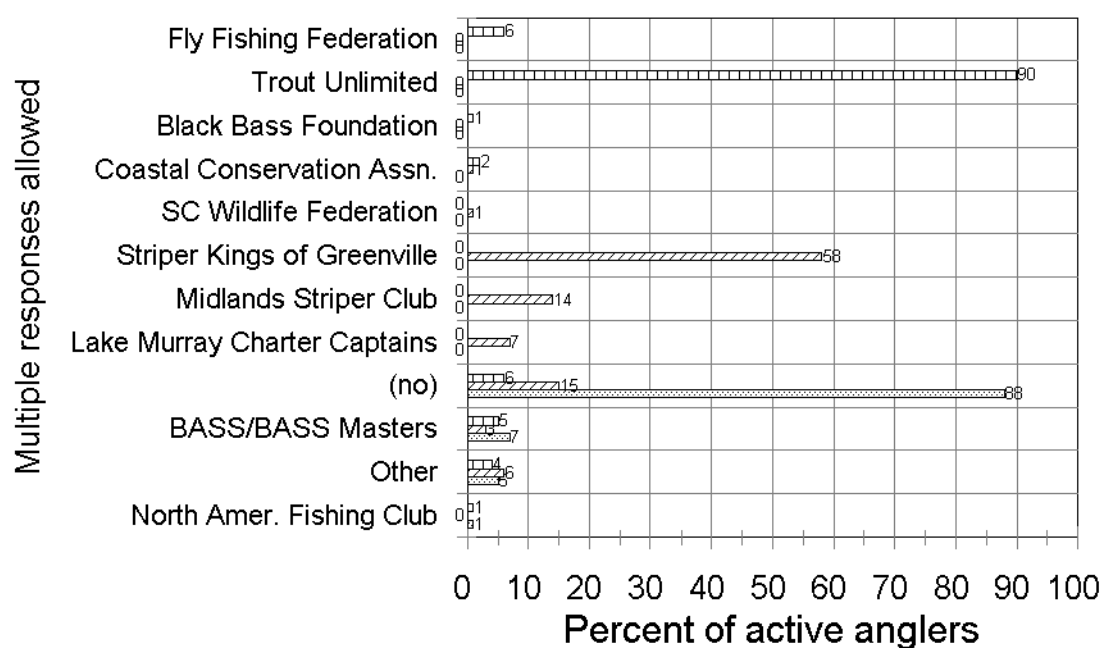
Q109. To what fishing-related publications do you subscribe or read regularly?



Membership in Fishing Groups

The vast majority of active fishing license holders (88%) did not belong to any fishing clubs or organizations. Seven percent of active fishing license holders belonged to B.A.S.S. Many other groups were mentioned but none by at least 5% of active fishing license holders. As to be expected, results were very different for the two other samples, members of striped bass clubs and members of trout clubs.

Q116. Do you belong to any fishing clubs or organizations?



Demographics

Fishing License Holders

119: Place of residence.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Big city or urban area	2	95	8.1	8.3	8.3
Suburb of large metro	3	164	14.0	14.3	22.5
Small city or town	4	364	31.1	31.7	54.2
Rural area	5	527	45.0	45.8	100.0
.	.	19	1.6	Missing	
Refused	1	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	1170	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 1150 Missing cases 20

120: Number of years lived in SC.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
1-5	1.00	58	5.0	6.0	6.0
6-10	2.00	60	5.1	6.2	12.2
11-20	3.00	166	14.2	17.1	29.3
21+	4.00	684	58.5	70.7	100.0
.	.	202	17.3	Missing	
	Total	1170	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 968 Missing cases 202

121: Education level.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Grades 1-2, but no diploma	2	162	13.8	14.2	14.2
High school graduate	3	474	40.5	41.5	55.7
Some college or trade school	4	257	22.0	22.5	78.2
College graduate	5	184	15.7	16.1	94.3
Graduate/professional degree	6	65	5.6	5.7	100.0
.	.	19	1.6	Missing	
Refused/Don't know	1	9	.8	Missing	
Total		1170	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 1142 Missing cases 28

123: Children under age 18 living in household.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	2	556	47.5	48.3	48.3
No	3	594	50.8	51.7	100.0
.	.	19	1.6	Missing	
Refused	1	1	.1	Missing	
Total		1170	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 1150 Missing cases 20

124: Age.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<25	1.00	133	11.4	11.6	11.6
25-34	2.00	255	21.8	22.3	33.9
35-44	3.00	317	27.1	27.7	61.6
45-54	4.00	259	22.1	22.6	84.3
55+	5.00	180	15.4	15.7	100.0
.	.	26	2.2	Missing	
Total		1170	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 1144 Missing cases 26

When comparing the age distribution of license holders interviewed with the 1990 survey with the age distribution of license holders interviewed with the 1997 survey, a few differences were detected. It appears that the age of the angling population in South Carolina is aging slightly. Specifically, in 1997 we interviewed fewer anglers aged 25-34 (27% in 1990 and 22% in 1997) and we interviewed more anglers aged 45 or older (33% in 1990 and 38% in 1997).

126: Gender.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Male	2	921	78.7	79.2	79.2
Female	3	242	20.7	20.8	100.0
Don t know	1	7	.6	Missing	
	Total	1170	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	1163	Missing cases	7		

122: In what county do you live?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Abbeville	1	13	1.1	1.1	1.1
Aiken	2	55	4.7	4.8	6.0
Allendale	3	6	.5	.5	6.5
Anderson	4	64	5.5	5.6	12.1
Bamberg	5	4	.3	.4	12.5
Barnwell	6	13	1.1	1.1	13.6
Beaufort	7	12	1.0	1.1	14.6
Berkeley	8	82	7.0	7.2	21.8
Calhoun	9	10	.9	.9	22.7
Charleston	10	35	3.0	3.1	25.8
Cherokee	11	26	2.2	2.3	28.1
Chester	12	16	1.4	1.4	29.5
Chesterfield	13	8	.7	.7	30.2
Clarendon	14	9	.8	.8	31.0
Colleton	15	23	2.0	2.0	33.0
Darlington	16	20	1.7	1.8	34.7
Dillon	17	8	.7	.7	35.4
Dorchester	18	43	3.7	3.8	39.2
Edgefield	19	12	1.0	1.1	40.3
Fairfield	20	8	.7	.7	41.0
Florience	21	21	1.8	1.8	42.8
Georgetown	22	16	1.4	1.4	44.2
Greenville	23	42	3.6	3.7	47.9
Greenwood	24	16	1.4	1.4	49.3
Hampton	25	4	.3	.4	49.6
Horry	26	12	1.0	1.1	50.7
Jasper	27	3	.3	.3	51.0
Kershaw	28	11	.9	1.0	51.9
Lancaster	29	3	.3	.3	52.2
Laurens	30	14	1.2	1.2	53.4
Lee	31	7	.6	.6	54.0
Lexington	32	60	5.1	5.3	59.3
McCormick	33	5	.4	.4	59.7
Marion	34	7	.6	.6	60.4
Marlboro	35	7	.6	.6	61.0
Newberry	36	11	.9	1.0	61.9
Oconee	37	25	2.1	2.2	64.1
Orangeburg	38	19	1.6	1.7	65.8
Pickens	39	32	2.7	2.8	68.6
Richland	40	61	5.2	5.4	73.9
Saluda	41	11	.9	1.0	74.9
Spartanburg	42	42	3.6	3.7	78.6
Sumter	43	20	1.7	1.8	80.4
Union	44	8	.7	.7	81.1
Williamsburg	45	4	.3	.4	81.4
York	46	15	1.3	1.3	82.7
Out-of-state	47	197	16.8	17.3	100.0
.	.	19	1.6	Missing	
Refused/DK	99	11	.9	Missing	
Total		1170	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	1140	Missing cases	30		

131: County where license was purchased.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Abbeville	1	17	1.5	1.5	1.5
Aiken	2	57	4.9	4.9	6.3
Allendale	3	5	.4	.4	6.8
Anderson	4	82	7.0	7.0	13.8
Bamberg	5	4	.3	.3	14.1
Barnwell	6	8	.7	.7	14.8
Beaufort	7	15	1.3	1.3	16.1
Berkeley	8	136	11.6	11.6	27.7
Calhoun	9	14	1.2	1.2	28.9
Charleston	10	55	4.7	4.7	33.6
Cherokee	11	26	2.2	2.2	35.8
Chester	12	16	1.4	1.4	37.2
Chesterfield	13	8	.7	.7	37.9
Clarendon	14	84	7.2	7.2	45.1
Colleton	15	28	2.4	2.4	47.5
Darlington	16	17	1.5	1.5	48.9
Dillon	17	7	.6	.6	49.5
Dorchester	18	29	2.5	2.5	52.0
Edgefield	19	12	1.0	1.0	53.0
Fairfield	20	16	1.4	1.4	54.4
Florience	21	23	2.0	2.0	56.4
Georgetown	22	11	.9	.9	57.3
Greenville	23	47	4.0	4.0	61.3
Greenwood	24	17	1.5	1.5	62.8
Hampton	25	5	.4	.4	63.2
Horry	26	15	1.3	1.3	64.5
Jasper	27	5	.4	.4	64.9
Kershaw	28	9	.8	.8	65.7
Lancaster	29	1	.1	.1	65.8
Laurens	30	14	1.2	1.2	67.0
Lee	31	6	.5	.5	67.5
Lexington	32	57	4.9	4.9	72.4
McCormick	33	11	.9	.9	73.3
Marion	34	6	.5	.5	73.8
Marlboro	35	6	.5	.5	74.3
Newberry	36	19	1.6	1.6	76.0
Oconee	37	30	2.6	2.6	78.5
Orangeburg	38	44	3.8	3.8	82.3
Pickens	39	33	2.8	2.8	85.1
Richland	40	58	5.0	5.0	90.1
Saluda	41	14	1.2	1.2	91.3
Spartanburg	42	36	3.1	3.1	94.4
Sumter	43	25	2.1	2.1	96.5
Union	44	7	.6	.6	97.1
Williamsburg	45	3	.3	.3	97.3
York	46	28	2.4	2.4	99.7
Out-of-state	47	3	.3	.3	100.0
Missing	99	1	.1	Missing	
Total		1170	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 1169 Missing cases 1

Region of residence.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Coastal plain	48	580	49.6	61.5	61.5
Eastern piedmont	49	76	6.5	8.1	69.6
Mountain/foothill	50	141	12.1	15.0	84.5
Western piedmont	51	146	12.5	15.5	100.0
.	.	30	2.6	Missing	
Not a SC resident	47	197	16.8	Missing	
	Total	1170	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	943	Missing cases	227		

Members of Striped Bass Clubs

119: Place of residence.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Big city or urban area	2	14	14.4	14.6	14.6
Suburb of large metro	3	19	19.6	19.8	34.4
Small city or town	4	25	25.8	26.0	60.4
Rural area	5	38	39.2	39.6	100.0
Refused	1	1	1.0	Missing	
		—	—		
Total		97	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 96 Missing cases 1

120: Number of years lived in SC.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
1-5	1.00	2	2.1	2.2	2.2
6-10	2.00	6	6.2	6.5	8.7
11-20	3.00	6	6.2	6.5	15.2
21+	4.00	78	80.4	84.8	100.0
.		5	5.2	Missing	
		—	—		
Total		97	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 92 Missing cases 5

121: Education level.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Grades 1-12, but no diploma	2	6	6.2	6.3	6.3
High school graduate	3	32	33.0	33.3	39.6
Some college or trade school	4	34	35.1	35.4	75.0
College graduate	5	19	19.6	19.8	94.8
Graduate/professional degree	6	5	5.2	5.2	100.0
Refused/Don t know	1	1	1.0	Missing	
		—	—		
Total		97	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 96 Missing cases 1

123: Children under age 18 living in household.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	2	36	37.1	37.5	37.5
No	3	60	61.9	62.5	100.0
Refused	1	1	1.0	Missing	
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	96	Missing cases	1		

124: Age.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<25	1.00	4	4.1	4.1	4.1
25-34	2.00	4	4.1	4.1	8.2
35-44	3.00	25	25.8	25.8	34.0
45-54	4.00	34	35.1	35.1	69.1
55+	5.00	30	30.9	30.9	100.0
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	97	Missing cases	0		

126: Gender.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Male	2	96	99.0	100.0	100.0
Don't know	1	1	1.0	Missing	
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	96	Missing cases	1		

122: In what county do you live?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Anderson	4	8	8.2	8.2	8.2
Greenville	23	27	27.8	27.8	36.1
Greenwood	24	2	2.1	2.1	38.1
Lexington	32	19	19.6	19.6	57.7
Newberry	36	2	2.1	2.1	59.8
Oconee	37	6	6.2	6.2	66.0
Orangeburg	38	1	1.0	1.0	67.0
Pickens	39	7	7.2	7.2	74.2
Richland	40	9	9.3	9.3	83.5
Spartanburg	42	11	11.3	11.3	94.8
Out-of-state	47	5	5.2	5.2	100.0
		-----	-----		
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 97 Missing cases 0

 Region of residence.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Coastal plain	48	29	29.9	31.5	31.5
Mountain/foothill	50	51	52.6	55.4	87.0
Western piedmont	51	12	12.4	13.0	100.0
Not a SC resident	47	5	5.2	Missing	
		-----	-----		
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 92 Missing cases 5

Members of Trout Clubs

119: Place of residence.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Big city or urban area	2	15	13.6	13.8	13.8
Suburb of large metro	3	27	24.5	24.8	38.5
Small city or town	4	42	38.2	38.5	77.1
Rural area	5	25	22.7	22.9	100.0
.	.	1	.9	Missing	
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 109 Missing cases 1

120: Number of years lived in SC.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
1-5	1.00	15	13.6	14.0	14.0
6-10	2.00	17	15.5	15.9	29.9
11-20	3.00	21	19.1	19.6	49.5
21+	4.00	54	49.1	50.5	100.0
.	.	3	2.7	Missing	
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 107 Missing cases 3

121: Education level.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Grades 1-12, but no diploma	2	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
High school graduate	3	5	4.5	4.6	6.4
Some college or trade school	4	14	12.7	12.8	19.3
College graduate	5	42	38.2	38.5	57.8
Graduate/professional degree	6	46	41.8	42.2	100.0
.	.	1	.9	Missing	
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 109 Missing cases 1

123: Children under age 18 living in household.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	2	31	28.2	28.4	28.4
No	3	78	70.9	71.6	100.0
	.	1	.9	Missing	
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 109 Missing cases 1

124: Age.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<25	1.00	4	3.6	3.7	3.7
25-34	2.00	19	17.3	17.4	21.1
35-44	3.00	15	13.6	13.8	34.9
45-54	4.00	34	30.9	31.2	66.1
55+	5.00	37	33.6	33.9	100.0
	.	1	.9	Missing	
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 109 Missing cases 1

126: Gender.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Male	2	105	95.5	95.5	95.5
Female	3	5	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 110 Missing cases 0

122: In what county do you live?

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Aiken	2	3	2.7	2.8	2.8
Allendale	3	1	.9	.9	3.7
Anderson	4	3	2.7	2.8	6.4
Bamberg	5	1	.9	.9	7.3
Beaufort	7	1	.9	.9	8.3
Berkeley	8	1	.9	.9	9.2
Calhoun	9	1	.9	.9	10.1
Charleston	10	10	9.1	9.2	19.3
Chester	12	1	.9	.9	20.2
Darlington	16	1	.9	.9	21.1
Dillon	17	1	.9	.9	22.0
Florience	21	1	.9	.9	22.9
Greenville	23	20	18.2	18.3	41.3
Greenwood	24	1	.9	.9	42.2
Jasper	27	1	.9	.9	43.1
Lexington	32	10	9.1	9.2	52.3
Oconee	37	13	11.8	11.9	64.2
Pickens	39	11	10.0	10.1	74.3
Richland	40	17	15.5	15.6	89.9
Spartanburg	42	4	3.6	3.7	93.6
Sumter	43	4	3.6	3.7	97.2
York	46	1	.9	.9	98.2
Out-of-state	47	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
.	.	1	.9	Missing	
Total		110	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 109 Missing cases 1

Region of residence.

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Coastal plain	48	53	48.2	49.5	49.5
Eastern piedmont	49	2	1.8	1.9	51.4
Mountain/foothill	50	48	43.6	44.9	96.3
Western piedmont	51	4	3.6	3.7	100.0
.	.	1	.9	Missing	
Not a SC resident	47	2	1.8	Missing	
Total		110	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 107 Missing cases 3

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

1. TIMER STARTS AFTER THIS SCREEN &
DOES NOT RESET ITSELF UNLESS YOU EXIT

CALLNOW

PRESS RETURN WHEN SOMEONE ANSWERS

2. Time interview began

INTVTIM 1:1-5

|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

3. Hello, my name is —, may I speak to ———.
I'm calling on behalf of the South Carolina Department of
Natural Resources to ask your/their opinion of fishing and
related issues in South Carolina's fresh waters.

We are not selling anything, and your opinions are entirely
confidential.

CONPER 1:6

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- |_| 1. Correct person, good time to do survey (GO TO QUESTION 5)
|_| 2. Bad time/schedule recall (GO TO QUESTION 4)
|_| 3. BZ, NA, RF, DS, BG, DL, AM

SKIP TO QUESTION 132

=====

4. I'd be happy to call back at a more convenient time.
When is the best time to reach you?

Thank you for your time.

WHOA

ENTER DAY/TIME ON CALL SHEET

SKIP TO QUESTION 132

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 2

5. How many days or parts of days did you freshwater fish
in South Carolina during the 1996/97 fishing license year?
(JULY 1, 1996 - JUNE 30, 1997; 999 FOR DON'T KNOW)
FISHDAYS 1:7-9

|_|_|_|_|

IF (#5 = 0) GO TO #6

SKIP TO QUESTION 8

=====

6. Our records indicate that you bought a South Carolina
freshwater fishing license for the 96/97 fishing
license year. What was your main reason for not
freshwater fishing?
(DNR ANSWER SET; IF MORE THAN 1 REASON, PROMPT FOR MAIN REASON)
NODAYS 1:10-11
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- |_| 1. Don't know
|_| 2. No time
|_| 3. Poor health
|_| 4. No one to go with
|_| 5. Not enough fish (numbers of)
|_| 6. Not enough trophy fish
|_| 7. Too many other anglers
|_| 8. Too many other recreationists (e.g., boaters)
|_| 9. Other (GO TO QUESTION 7)
|_| 10. Do only saltwater fishing
|_| 11. Just buy license to support Department

SKIP TO QUESTION 8

=====

7. TYPE IN MAIN REASON FOR NOT FISHING DURING
96/97 FISHING LICENSE YEAR
(40 CHARACTERS ALLOWED)
NODAYST 1:12-51

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 3

8. During how many of the past 5 years have you
bought a South Carolina freshwater fishing license?
(ENTER 9 FOR DON'T KNOW)

PASTBUY 1:52

|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 1

9. Have you, or do you plan to, purchase a license
for the 1997/98 South Carolina fishing license year?

FUTBUY 1:53

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Yes

|__| 2. No

|__| 3. Not Sure

|__| 4. Don't need to buy license (exempt)

10. Would you say your level of fishing activity has
increased, remained the same, or decreased over
the past 5 years?

PAST 1:54

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Increased

|__| 2. Remained the same

|__| 3. Decreased

|__| 4. Don't know

IF (#5 = 0) GO TO #118

11. Do you expect your level of fishing activity to
increase, remain the same, or decrease over
the next 5 years?

FUTURE 1:55

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Increase

|__| 2. Remain the same

|__| 3. Decrease

|__| 4. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 4

12. Next I'd like to ask about where you fished most in South Carolina during the 96/97 fishing license year. Which one of the following types of water did you fish most, streams or rivers, large reservoirs, private ponds, or any of the 17 state lakes, that is DNR-owned public fishing lakes?

WHERECAT 1:56

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Streams or rivers
☐ 2. Large reservoirs
☐ 3. Private ponds
☐ 4. 17 state lakes (IF YES: CHECK FOR ACCURACY)
☐ 5. (DNR: Don't know)

13. Could you tell me which specific freshwater bodies you fished in South Carolina during the 96/97 fishing license year?
(LOOK TO LIST, PROMPT FOR ACCURACY, & TYPE IN 3-DIGIT NUMBER FOR EACH LOCATION; UP TO 5 LOCATIONS ALLOWED)

WHERE 1:57-71

, , , ,

14. DO NOT READ THIS SCREEN

DID THE RESPONDENT NAME A WATERBODY NOT
ON YOUR LIST?

WHERE2 1:72

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. YES
☐ 2. NO (GO TO QUESTION 16)

15. TYPE IN NAME OF WATERBODY NOT ON LIST
BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE
60 CHARACTERS ALLOWED

WHEREST 2:1-60

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 5

16. What do you consider to be the most important factor
when selecting a location to fish?

(DNR LIST)

(IF MORE THAN 1 FACTOR, PROMPT FOR MOST IMPORTANT REASON)

SELECT 2:61-62

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Distance from home
- ☐ 2. Type of water body
- ☐ 3. Quantity of fish available
- ☐ 4. Type of fish available
- ☐ 5. Trophy fish available
- ☐ 6. Need to be familiar with location
- ☐ 7. Access
- ☐ 8. Uncrowded
- ☐ 9. Clean
- ☐ 10. Other (GO TO QUESTION 17)
- ☐ 11. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 18

17. TYPE IN MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR WHEN
SELECTING A LOCATION TO FISH
(60 CHARACTERS ALLOWED)

SELECTST 3:1-60

18. Do you usually fish from the bank, a boat, or
a pier or dock?

BANK 3:61

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Bank
- ☐ 2. Boat
- ☐ 3. Pier/dock
- ☐ 4. Equally among these (ONLY IF THEY CAN'T PICK 1)

SKIP TO QUESTION 20

19. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACE

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 6

20. Which of the following types of fishing tackle
did you use during the 96/97 fishing license year?
(READ LIST AND CHECK IF YES)
(ROD AND REEL INCLUDES FLY TACKLE)

TACK 3:62-64

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Rod and reel?
☐ 2. Cane pole?
☐ 3. Or some other tackle?

IF (#20 @ 3) GO TO #22

IF (#20 = 0) GO TO #19

SKIP TO QUESTION 24

=====

21. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACE0

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

22. What other types of tackle did you use during
the 96/97 fishing license year?
(DNR ANSWER SET; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

TACKLE 3:65-74

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Trotline
☐ 2. Basket
☐ 3. Trap
☐ 4. Hoopnet
☐ 5. Limbline/setline
☐ 6. Tire
☐ 7. Jug
☐ 8. Hand-grabbing
☐ 9. Canebuster/breambuster
☐ 10. Other

IF (#22 @ 10) GO TO #23

IF (#22 = 0) GO TO #21

SKIP TO QUESTION 24

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 7

23. ENTER OTHER TACKLE NOT ON LIST
25 CHARACTERS ALLOWED

TACKLEST 3:75-99

24. Did you participate in an organized
freshwater fishing tournament in South Carolina
within the past 12 months?

TOURN 3:100

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No
☐ 3. Don't know

25. When freshwater fishing in South Carolina,
would you say that you mostly keep the fish
you catch, or mostly release the fish you catch?

RELEASE 3:101

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Keep
☐ 2. Release
☐ 3. Equally among these (ONLY IF THEY CAN'T PICK 1)
☐ 4. Don't know

26. How far do you travel, one-way, on an average
fishing trip in South Carolina?

(LAND TRAVEL TO FISHING SITE)

(READ LIST AS NECESSARY)

TRAVEL 3:102

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Fewer than 10 miles
☐ 2. 10-25 miles
☐ 3. 26-50 miles
☐ 4. 51-100 miles
☐ 5. Over 100 miles
☐ 6. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 8

27. How much money do you spend on an average fishing
trip in South Carolina, please include bait, tackle,
fees, gas, and lodging? (ENTER \$99,999 FOR DK/REFUSED)
SPEND 3:103-107

\$|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|_|

SKIP TO QUESTION 29

=====

28. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK RESPONSES TO THE LAST Q

NOSPACE1

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 9

29. For what species of freshwater fish did you fish in South Carolina during the 1996/97 fishing license year?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

SPEC1 4:1-17

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. American Shad
- ☐ 2. Bass: largemouth
- ☐ 3. Bass: smallmouth
- ☐ 4. Bass: striped
- ☐ 5. Bass: hybrid striped
- ☐ 6. Bream (all types)
- ☐ 7. Catfish: blue
- ☐ 8. Catfish: channel
- ☐ 9. Catfish: flathead
- ☐ 10. Catfish: white
- ☐ 11. Catfish: miscellaneous (nothing specific after probing)
- ☐ 12. Crappie (all types)
- ☐ 13. Perch: white
- ☐ 14. Perch: yellow
- ☐ 15. Sunfish: redbreast
- ☐ 16. Sunfish: redear
- ☐ 17. Other

```
IF (#29 @ 17) GO TO #31
IF (#29 @ 1) GO TO #33
IF (#29 @ 2) GO TO #34
IF (#29 @ 3) GO TO #35
IF (#29 @ 4) GO TO #36
IF (#29 @ 5) GO TO #38
IF (#29 @ 6) GO TO #39
IF (#29 @ 7) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 8) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 9) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 10) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 11) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#29 = 0) GO TO #28
```

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

30. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK RESPONSES TO THE LAST Q

NOSPACE2

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 10

31. (What species of freshwater fish did you fish for in SC during
the 1996/97 fishing license year?) (DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

SPEC2 4:18-25

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Bowfin
|__| 2. Carp
|__| 3. Pickerel: chain
|__| 4. Pickerel: redfin
|__| 5. Trout: brook
|__| 6. Trout: brown
|__| 7. Trout: rainbow
|__| 8. Other

IF (#31 @ 8) GO TO #32
IF (#29 @ 1) GO TO #33
IF (#29 @ 2) GO TO #34
IF (#29 @ 3) GO TO #35
IF (#29 @ 4) GO TO #36
IF (#29 @ 5) GO TO #38
IF (#29 @ 6) GO TO #39
IF (#29 @ 7) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 8) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 9) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 10) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 11) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50
IF (#31 = 0) GO TO #30

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 11

32. TYPE IN SPECIES OF FISH RESPONDENT
FISHED FOR IN SC IN 1996/97 FISHING LICENSE YEAR
(50 CHARACTERS ALLOWED)

OTHERF 4:26-75

IF (#29 @ 1) GO TO #33
IF (#29 @ 2) GO TO #34
IF (#29 @ 3) GO TO #35
IF (#29 @ 4) GO TO #36
IF (#29 @ 5) GO TO #38
IF (#29 @ 6) GO TO #39
IF (#29 @ 7) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 8) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 9) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 10) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 11) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 12

33. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with American shad fishing in South Carolina?
(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATSHAD 4:76

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 2) GO TO #34
IF (#29 @ 3) GO TO #35
IF (#29 @ 4) GO TO #36
IF (#29 @ 5) GO TO #38
IF (#29 @ 6) GO TO #39
IF (#29 @ 7) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 8) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 9) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 10) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 11) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 13

34. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with largemouth bass fishing in South Carolina?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATLMB 4:77

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 3) GO TO #35
IF (#29 @ 4) GO TO #36
IF (#29 @ 5) GO TO #38
IF (#29 @ 6) GO TO #39
IF (#29 @ 7) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 8) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 9) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 10) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 11) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 14

35. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with smallmouth bass fishing in South Carolina?
(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATSMB 4:78

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 4) GO TO #36
IF (#29 @ 5) GO TO #38
IF (#29 @ 6) GO TO #39
IF (#29 @ 7) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 8) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 9) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 10) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 11) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

36. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with striped bass fishing in South Carolina?
(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATSTB 4:79

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 15

37. Would you support or oppose a creel limit reduction to 5 fish per day
and a minimum harvest length of 21 inches for striped bass in all
coastal rivers of the state?

LIMSTB 4:80

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly support
- ☐ 2. Somewhat support
- ☐ 3. Neither support nor oppose
- ☐ 4. Somewhat oppose
- ☐ 5. Strongly oppose
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 5) GO TO #38
IF (#29 @ 6) GO TO #39
IF (#29 @ 7) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 8) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 9) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 10) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 11) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 16

38. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with striped bass hybrid fishing in South Carolina?
(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATHB 4:81

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- |__| 1. Very satisfied
- |__| 2. Somewhat satisfied
- |__| 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- |__| 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- |__| 5. Very dissatisfied
- |__| 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 6) GO TO #39
IF (#29 @ 7) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 8) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 9) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 10) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 11) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 17

39. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with bream fishing in South Carolina?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATBRM 4:82

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 7) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 8) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 9) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 10) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 11) GO TO #40
IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 18

40. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with catfish fishing in South Carolina?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATCAT 4:83

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- |__| 1. Very satisfied
- |__| 2. Somewhat satisfied
- |__| 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- |__| 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- |__| 5. Very dissatisfied
- |__| 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 12) GO TO #41
IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 19

41. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with crappie fishing in South Carolina?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATCRP 4:84

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 13) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 14) GO TO #42
IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 20

42. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with perch fishing in South Carolina?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATPCH 4:85

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 15) GO TO #43
IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

43. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with redbreast sunfish fishing in South Carolina?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATREDB 4:86

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#29 @ 16) GO TO #44
IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45
IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46
IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47
IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48
IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49
IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 21

44. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with shellcracker fishing in South Carolina?

(SHELLCRACKER=REDEAR SUNFISH)

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATSHELL 4:87

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#31 @ 1) GO TO #45

IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46

IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47

IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47

IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48

IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49

IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

45. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with bowfin fishing in South Carolina?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATBOW 4:88

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#31 @ 2) GO TO #46

IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47

IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47

IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48

IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49

IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 22

46. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with carp fishing in South Carolina?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATCAR 4:89

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#31 @ 3) GO TO #47

IF (#31 @ 4) GO TO #47

IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48

IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49

IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

47. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with pickerel fishing in South Carolina?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATPIC 4:90

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#31 @ 5) GO TO #48

IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49

IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 54

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 23

48. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with brook trout fishing in South Carolina, please keep in mind that we are referring to coldwater brook trout, not seatrout or largemouth bass?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATBRK 4:91

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#31 @ 6) GO TO #49

IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 51

=====

49. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with brown trout fishing in South Carolina, please keep in mind that we are referring to coldwater brown trout, not seatrout or largemouth bass?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATBRN 4:92

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#31 @ 7) GO TO #50

SKIP TO QUESTION 51

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 24

50. In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with rainbow trout fishing in South Carolina, please keep in mind that we are referring to coldwater rainbow trout, not seatrout or largemouth bass?

(PROMPT FOR DEGREE; READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

SATRAIN 4:93

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

51. Do you primarily fish for stocked trout or trout that have reproduced naturally in the wild?

TRTWILD 4:94

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Stocked
- ☐ 2. Wild
- ☐ 3. Both equally (ONLY IF CAN'T PICK 1)
- ☐ 4. Don't know
- ☐ 5. Don't specifically fish for either type

SKIP TO QUESTION 53

=====

52. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACE3

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

53. When fishing for trout, do you fish streams, reservoirs, below Lake Murray dam, or below Lake Hartwell dam?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

TRTH20 4:95-98

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Stream
- ☐ 2. Reservoir
- ☐ 3. Tailwater (below either dam)
- ☐ 4. Don't know

IF (#53 = 0) GO TO #52

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 25

54. What was your MAIN reason for fishing in the
past year? Would you say you fished primarily
to catch fresh fish, to be with family and friends,
to catch large fish, for the sport,
to be close to nature, or for relaxation?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

MOTIVE 4:99

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. To catch fresh fish
- ☐ 2. To be with family and friends
- ☐ 3. To catch large fish
- ☐ 4. For the sport
- ☐ 5. To be close to nature
- ☐ 6. For relaxation
- ☐ 7. (DNR: Don't know)

55. Over the last 10 years, do you think the quality of South
Carolina fishing has improved, remained the same, or
declined?

TREND 4:100

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Improved (GO TO QUESTION 57)
- ☐ 2. Remained the same
- ☐ 3. Declined (GO TO QUESTION 60)
- ☐ 4. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 63

=====

56. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACE4

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 26

57. What do you believe to be the reason for an improvement
in the quality of South Carolina fishing?

(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

WHYIMP 4:101-108

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Don't know
- ☐ 2. Increased access
- ☐ 3. More fish total
- ☐ 4. More trophy fish
- ☐ 5. Less litter
- ☐ 6. Cleaner water (not litter-related)
- ☐ 7. Fish attractor program
- ☐ 8. Other

IF (#57 @ 8) GO TO #58

IF (#57 = 0) GO TO #56

SKIP TO QUESTION 63

=====

58. TYPE IN REASON FOR IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY OF SC FISHING
60 CHARACTERS ALLOWED

WHYIMPST 5:1-60

SKIP TO QUESTION 63

=====

59. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACE5

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 27

60. What do you believe to be the reason for a decline
in the quality of South Carolina fishing?

(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

WHYDEC 5:61-69

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Don't know
- ☐ 2. Litter
- ☐ 3. Pollution (not litter)
- ☐ 4. Poor weather (e.g., flooding)
- ☐ 5. Not enough stocking
- ☐ 6. Areas are overfished
- ☐ 7. Too many other anglers
- ☐ 8. Too many other recreationists (e.g., boaters/jet ski)
- ☐ 9. Other

IF (#60 @ 9) GO TO #61

IF (#60 = 0) GO TO #59

SKIP TO QUESTION 63

=====

61. TYPE IN REASON FOR DECLINE IN QUALITY OF SC FISHING

60 CHARACTERS ALLOWED

WHYDECST 6:1-60

SKIP TO QUESTION 63

=====

62. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACE6

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 28

63. OK great. The next section of the survey is about your opinions of fisheries management and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Fisheries Section.

What do you believe to be the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section?

(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

AWARE 6:61-70

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Don't know
- ☐ 2. Issue fishing licenses
- ☐ 3. Set fishing regulations/laws
- ☐ 4. Enforce fishing regulations/laws
- ☐ 5. State Lakes Program
- ☐ 6. Habitat restoration/enhancement
- ☐ 7. Stocking/hatcheries
- ☐ 8. Fish attractor program
- ☐ 9. Boat ramps
- ☐ 10. Other

IF (#63 @ 10) GO TO #64

IF (#63 = 0) GO TO #62

SKIP TO QUESTION 65

=====

64. TYPE IN PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF SC DNR
FISHERIES SECTION - 60 CHARACTERS ALLOWED

AWAREST 7:1-60

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 29

65. The South Carolina DNR Fisheries Section is responsible for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the state's fisheries resources while providing recreational fishing opportunities.

In general, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the performance of the Fisheries Section in meeting these responsibilities?

(READ LIST AS NECESSARY)

GENSAT 7:61

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very satisfied
- ☐ 2. Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- ☐ 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ 5. Very dissatisfied
- ☐ 6. Don't know

66. Do you agree or disagree that the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section are appropriate?

(the protection, conservation and enhancement of the state's fisheries resources while providing recreational fishing opportunities)

OPRESP 7:62

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly agree
- ☐ 2. Moderately agree
- ☐ 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- ☐ 4. Moderately disagree (GO TO QUESTION 67)
- ☐ 5. Strongly disagree (GO TO QUESTION 67)
- ☐ 6. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 68

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 30

67. What do you think the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section should be?

(Responsibilities are the protection, conservation and enhancement of the state's fisheries resources while providing recreational fishing opportunities.)

(80 CHARACTERS ALLOWED)

DOWHAT 8:1-80

68. I am going to list several Fisheries programs and I would like for you to tell me if you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to each program.

PROGINTR

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

69. This question randomizes the starting point for the next 15 questions; resulting in a circular loop for the next 15 questions. The interviewer or respondent is not presented with this question.

PROGLOOP 8:81-82

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- |__| 1. Skip to stocking Q (GO TO QUESTION 70)
- |__| 2. Skip to enforcement Q (GO TO QUESTION 71)
- |__| 3. Skip to habitat protection Q (GO TO QUESTION 72)
- |__| 4. Skip to I&E Q (GO TO QUESTION 73)
- |__| 5. Skip to wild fisheries Q (GO TO QUESTION 74)
- |__| 6. Skip to access Q (GO TO QUESTION 75)
- |__| 7. Skip to attractor Q (GO TO QUESTION 76)
- |__| 8. Skip to state lakes series (GO TO QUESTION 77)
- |__| 9. Skip to farm pond Q (GO TO QUESTION 79)
- |__| 10. Skip to fish species management (GO TO QUESTION 80)

SKIP TO QUESTION 88

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 31

70. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to fish stocking programs in public waters?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

STOCKING 8:83

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 2) GO TO #88

71. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to enforcement of fishing regulations?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

ENFORCE 8:84

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 3) GO TO #88

72. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to protecting habitat used by fish and other aquatic life.
(HABITAT PROTECTION INCLUDES MONITORING WATER QUALITY AND REVIEWING POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

HABITAT 8:85

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 4) GO TO #88

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 32

73. Do you think the DNR should direct more,
the same, or less effort to
information and education programs?
(INFO: MAPS, "SC WILDLIFE" MAG., REGULATIONS BOOK, ETC.)
(EDUC: BOATING SAFETY, FISHING SKILLS COURSE,
AQUATIC RESOURCE EDUCATION)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

INFORM 8:86

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 5) GO TO #88

74. Do you think the DNR should direct
more, the same, or less effort to
provide fishing for wild fish, that is,
fish that are NOT stocked, but have
reproduced naturally in the wild?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

WILD 8:87

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 6) GO TO #88

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 33

75. Do you think the DNR should provide more, the same, or less shore fishing access?
(NOT BOAT RAMPS; BUT SHORE FISHING)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

FACC 8:88

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 7) GO TO #88

76. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the fish attractor program?
(THE FISH ATTRACTOR PROGRAM INCLUDES THE PLACEMENT OF STRUCTURES, SUCH AS BRUSH PILES, IN RESERVOIRS AND STREAMS WHICH ATTRACT FISH TO THIS COVER. THE STRUCTURES ARE USUALLY MARKED WITH BOUYS.)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

ATTRACT 8:89

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 8) GO TO #88

77. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the development of public fishing lakes?
There are currently 17 DNR-owned public fishing lakes.
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

LAKEDV 8:90

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 34

78. Do you think the DNR should direct more,
the same, or less effort to
maintaining the existing 17 DNR-owned public fishing lakes.
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

LAKEMAIN 8:91

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 9) GO TO #88

79. Do you think the DNR should provide more,
the same, or less
technical assistance to private pond owners?
(DNR OFFERS PRIVATE POND OWNERS ADVICE ON HOW TO
ADDRESS WEED CONTROL, FERTILIZERS, AND HOW TO
PROPERLY FISH A PRIVATE POND.)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

TECHASST 8:92

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 10) GO TO #88

80. Do you think the DNR should direct more,
the same, or less effort to
the management of largemouth bass?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

LMBASS 8:93

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 35

81. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of smallmouth bass?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

SMBASS 8:94

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

82. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of striped bass?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

STRBASS 8:95

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

83. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of hybrid striped bass?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

HYBBASS 8:96

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 36

84. Do you think the DNR should direct more,
the same, or less effort to
the management of bream?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

BREAM 8:97

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

85. Do you think the DNR should direct more,
the same, or less effort to
the management of crappie?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

CRAPPIE 8:98

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

86. Do you think the DNR should direct more,
the same, or less effort to
the management of catfish?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

CATFISH 8:99

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 37

87. Do you think the DNR should direct more, the same, or less effort to the management of coldwater trout species, such as brook, brown or rainbow?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

TROUT 8:100

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Much more
- ☐ 2. Somewhat more
- ☐ 3. Same
- ☐ 4. Somewhat less
- ☐ 5. Much less
- ☐ 6. Don't know

IF (#69 = 1) GO TO #88

SKIP TO QUESTION 70

=====

88. Do you support or oppose abolishing set gill nets in coastal rivers for catching American shad or nongame species such as carp, gar, and mudfish?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

GILLNET 8:101

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly support
- ☐ 2. Somewhat support
- ☐ 3. Neither support nor oppose
- ☐ 4. Somewhat oppose
- ☐ 5. Strongly oppose
- ☐ 6. Don't know

89. In general, do you support or oppose fishing tournaments or derbies organized for adults?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

OPTOUR 8:102

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly support
- ☐ 2. Somewhat support
- ☐ 3. Neither support nor oppose
- ☐ 4. Somewhat oppose
- ☐ 5. Strongly oppose
- ☐ 6. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 38

90. Are current health advisories for fish consumption a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

HEALTH 8:103

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Major concern
☐ 2. Minor concern
☐ 3. Not a concern
☐ 4. Don't know

91. Is water quality where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

POLLUTE 8:104

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Major concern
☐ 2. Minor concern
☐ 3. Not a concern
☐ 4. Don't know

92. Is industrial or residential development where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

DEVELOP 8:105

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Major concern
☐ 2. Minor concern
☐ 3. Not a concern
☐ 4. Don't know

93. Is crowding from other fishermen where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

CROWDF 8:106

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Major concern
☐ 2. Minor concern
☐ 3. Not a concern
☐ 4. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 39

94. Is crowding from other recreationists, besides fishermen, where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

CROWDO 8:107

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Major concern
- ☐ 2. Minor concern
- ☐ 3. Not a concern
- ☐ 4. Don't know

95. Is the behavior of other anglers where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

ETHIC 8:108

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Major concern
- ☐ 2. Minor concern
- ☐ 3. Not a concern
- ☐ 4. Don't know

96. Is the harvest of timber where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

HARVEST 8:109

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Major concern
- ☐ 2. Minor concern
- ☐ 3. Not a concern
- ☐ 4. Don't know

97. Is too much aquatic vegetation where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

VEGMUCH 8:110

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Major concern
- ☐ 2. Minor concern
- ☐ 3. Not a concern
- ☐ 4. Don't know

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 40

98. Is too little aquatic vegetation where you fish a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern for you?

VEGLITTL 8:111

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Major concern
- ☐ 2. Minor concern
- ☐ 3. Not a concern
- ☐ 4. Don't know

99. Do you think aquatic plants, where you fish, should be eliminated, controlled, not managed in any way, or encouraged?

DOVEGE 8:112

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Eliminated
- ☐ 2. Controlled
- ☐ 3. Not managed
- ☐ 4. Encouraged
- ☐ 5. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 101

=====

100. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACE8

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 41

101. The Fisheries Section receives funding from fishing license sales, federal excise taxes on fishing equipment, and general state funds. Although revenues have remained stable, costs have increased. So, the DNR is looking at options to increase revenue. To what sources should the DNR look to fund fisheries programs? (DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

NEWFUN 9:1-11

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Don't know
- ☐ 2. DNR shouldn't get any more funding
- ☐ 3. Charge for parking
- ☐ 4. Raise current license fees
- ☐ 5. New commercial/guide license
- ☐ 6. New seniors license
- ☐ 7. New youth license
- ☐ 8. New cane pole license
- ☐ 9. New disabled license
- ☐ 10. General state revenues
- ☐ 11. Other

IF (#101 @ 11) GO TO #102

IF (#101 = 0) GO TO #100

SKIP TO QUESTION 103

=====

102. TYPE IN NEW FISHERIES PROGRAM
FUNDING SOURCES
(60 CHARACTERS ALLOWED)

NEWFUNST 9:12-71

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 42

103. Do you support or oppose requiring a special guide license or commercial fishing license for anglers who derive income from public waters, for example, fishing guides and commercial bait dealers?

(NEED ESTIMATE OF LICENSE COST)

(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

OPCOMM 9:72

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Strongly support
- ☐ 2. Somewhat support
- ☐ 3. Neither support nor oppose
- ☐ 4. Somewhat oppose
- ☐ 5. Strongly oppose
- ☐ 6. Don't know

104. If the DNR set up a toll-free 1-800 telephone number from which you could order fishing licenses using a credit card, how likely or unlikely would you be to use this type of service? (\$2 ADDITIONAL COST)

(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

PHONE 9:73

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very likely
- ☐ 2. Somewhat likely
- ☐ 3. Somewhat unlikely
- ☐ 4. Very unlikely
- ☐ 5. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 106

=====

105. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACE9

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 43

106. OK. From what sources do you receive
information about fishing?

(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

INFO 9:74-86

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Don't know
- ☐ 2. Family/friends
- ☐ 3. Newspapers
- ☐ 4. TV
- ☐ 5. Personal experience
- ☐ 6. DNR "Rules and Regulations" handbook/brochure
- ☐ 7. DNR publications/brochures (not regulations)
- ☐ 8. DNR conservation officers/wardens
- ☐ 9. DNR staff (other than law enforcement)
- ☐ 10. "SC Wildlife" magazine
- ☐ 11. Outdoors magazines
- ☐ 12. Magazines (other than outdoors types)
- ☐ 13. Other

IF (#106 @ 13) GO TO #107

IF (#106 = 0) GO TO #105

SKIP TO QUESTION 109

=====

107. TYPE IN INFORMATION SOURCES

40 CHARACTERS ALLOWED

INFOST 10:1-40

SKIP TO QUESTION 109

=====

108. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACEA

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 44

109. To what fishing related publications do you
subscribe or read regularly?

(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

SUBSCR 10:41-50

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. None/Don't know
- ☐ 2. SC Wildlife
- ☐ 3. SC Game and Fish
- ☐ 4. Saltwater Sportsmen
- ☐ 5. B.A.S.S. Angler
- ☐ 6. North American Fishermen
- ☐ 7. Outdoor Life
- ☐ 8. Fish Finder
- ☐ 9. Field and Stream
- ☐ 10. Other (BE SPECIFIC)

IF (#109 @ 10) GO TO #110

IF (#109 = 0) GO TO #108

SKIP TO QUESTION 111

=====

110. TYPE IN OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS

60 CHARACTERS ALLOWED

SUBSCRST 10:51-110

111. Would you be likely or unlikely to attend DNR-
sponsored classes, such as species-specific fishing
clinics or children's fishing clinics?

(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)

CLASS 10:111

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Very likely
- ☐ 2. Somewhat likely
- ☐ 3. Somewhat unlikely
- ☐ 4. Very unlikely
- ☐ 5. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 113

=====

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 45

112. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACEB

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

113. In what ways can the DNR assist in introducing
young people to fishing?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

YOUNG 10:112-120

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. Don't know
- ☐ 2. Free fishing day
- ☐ 3. Free license for kids
- ☐ 4. Free loaner fishing equipment
- ☐ 5. Kids fishing clinics/rodeos/derbies
- ☐ 6. Aquatic education in schools
- ☐ 7. Fishing areas designated for kids
- ☐ 8. More places to fish in urban settings
- ☐ 9. Other

IF (#113 @ 9) GO TO #114

IF (#113 = 0) GO TO #112

SKIP TO QUESTION 116

114. TYPE IN WAYS THE DNR CAN ASSIST IN
INTRODUCING YOUNG PEOPLE TO FISHING.
(60 CHARACTERS ALLOWED)

YOUNGST 11:1-60

SKIP TO QUESTION 116

115. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACEBAR
TO MARK A RESPONSE

NOSPACEC

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 46

116. Do you belong to any fishing clubs or organizations?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

MEMBER 11:61-69

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ 1. No
- ☐ 2. Yes: B.A.S.S./BASS Masters/SC BASS Federation/
Red Man North America
- ☐ 3. Yes: Black Bass Foundation
- ☐ 4. Yes: Midlands Striper Club
- ☐ 5. Yes: North American Fishing Club
- ☐ 6. Yes: Trout Unlimited
- ☐ 7. Yes: Striper Kings of Greenville
- ☐ 8. Yes: SC Wildlife Federation
- ☐ 9. Other

IF (#116 @ 9) GO TO #117

IF (#116 = 0) GO TO #115

SKIP TO QUESTION 118

117. TYPE IN NAME OF FISHING CLUB
25 CHARACTERS ALLOWED

MEMBERST 11:70-94

118. Great, we are just about through, the final
few questions are for background information
and will help us analyze the results

DEMOG

PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE

119. Do you consider your place of residence to be in
a big city, suburban area, a small city, or a
rural area? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

RESID 11:95

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- ☐ 1. Refused
- ☐ 2. Big city or urban area
- ☐ 3. Suburb of large metro area
- ☐ 4. Small city or town
- ☐ 5. Rural area

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 47

120. How many years have you lived in South Carolina?
(999 FOR DK/REFUSED)

LIVED 11:96-98

|_|_|_|

LOWEST VALUE = 1

121. What is the highest grade level you have
completed in school? (DNR)

GRADE 11:99

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- |_| 1. Refused/Don't know
- |_| 2. Grades 1 thru 12, but no high school diploma
- |_| 3. High school graduate
- |_| 4. Some college, trade or business school
- |_| 5. College graduate
- |_| 6. Graduate or professional degree

122. In what county do you live?
LOOK TO LIST AND TYPE IN 2-DIGIT CODE
(ENTER 47 FOR OUT-OF-STATE; 99 FOR DK)

COUNTY 11:100-101

|_|_|

123. Do you have children under the age of 18
currently living in your household?

KIDS 11:102

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- |_| 1. Refused
- |_| 2. Yes
- |_| 3. No

124. And finally, may I ask your age?
(DON'T KNOW/REFUSED IS CODED AS 999 - DNR)

AGE 11:103-105

|_|_|_|

Page 48

EXTRA 12:1-120

__	1. Don't know
__	2. Male
__	3. Female

— — — —

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1.	Missing
2.	2: Combination Fishing, Hunting, and Big Game
3.	3: Resident Fishing
4.	4: Resident Sportsman
5.	5: Resident Junior Outdoorsman
6.	6: Annual Non-resident Fishing
7.	7: 7-day Non-resident Fishing
8.	8: 14-day Resident Fishing
9.	9: Lakes & Reservoirs Permit
10.	Striped Bass Club - SAMPLE
11.	Trout Club - SAMPLE

SC DNR Angler Survey

Page 49

131. ENTER COUNTY NUMBER OFF CALL SHEET
THIS IS COUNTY WHERE THEY BOUGHT LICENSE
(ENTER 99 IF MISSING)

COUNTY2 13:22-23

|_|_|

132. SAVE OR ERASE INTERVIEW.
DO NOT ERASE A COMPLETED INTERVIEW!!

FINISH 13:24

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|_| 1. Save answers (GO TO QUESTION 134)
|_| 2. Erase answers
|_| 3. Review answers (GO TO QUESTION 5)

133. ARE YOU SURE YOU WANT TO ERASE THIS INTERVIEW?
ONLY ERASE IF: Terminated, Refused, Busy, No
Answer, Number Out of Service, Business, Fax,
Language barrier, Answering machine

MAKESURE 13:25

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|_| 1. No, do not erase the answers (GO TO QUESTION 132)
|_| 2. Yes, erase this interview

134. Date call was made

INTVDATE 13:26-31

19|_|_|-|_|_|-|_|_|
Year Month Day

SAVE IF (#132 = 1)

APPENDIX A - Verbatims from Open-Ended Questions

Q7. OTHER RESPONSES FROM Q6-What was your main reason for not freshwater fishing?

Fishing License Holders

ALLERGIC TO FISH.
DIDN'T HAVE EQUIPMENT.
GIRLFRIEND.
HAD TO BECAUSE MY BOAT HAS POLES.
HAD TO TURN MY LICENSE BACK IN.
I'M AFRAID OF SNAKES.
I DON'T LIKE THE WATER.
I WAS WATCHING MY DAUGHTER FISH.
JUST GO TO BE WITH HUSBAND.
MERCURY IN FRESH WATER.
NOT FAMILIAR WITH FISHING AREAS IN AIKEN.
SEASON WAS ALMOST OVER WHEN I MOVED BACK.
TAKING CARE OF SICK MOTHER.
THEY KILLED ALL THE GRASS AT SANTEE-COOPER.
I WORK FOR DNR & FISH ALL TIME AT WORK.

Trout Club Sample

I DO NOT FISH.
DON'T RECALL BUYING A FRESHWATER LICENSE.
MAINLY FISH TROUT IN NC OR TN.
I NEVER BOUGHT ONE.
POOR SHORE FISHING ACCESS.
WAS DOING RESEARCH ON AQUATIC INSECTS.
THERE WEREN'T ANY LICENSES WHEN I WENT.
TRYING TO GET ALL THE EQUIPMENT FIRST.

Q17. OTHER RESPONSES FROM Q16-What do you consider to be the most important factor when selecting a location to fish?

Fishing License Holders

BETTER RECREATIONAL AREAS THAN NC.
FAMILY ACTIVITY.
NEEDS TO BE A NEW PLACE.
PROTECTION FROM WEATHER.
NO REAL FACTOR.
AREA IN WHICH TO CAST.
THE AREA MUST BE CLEAR OF SNAKES AND BUGS, AND NO JET SKIS.
SPORTSMANSHIP.
LEGAL TO FISH.
WE TRY NEW PLACES AS OFTEN AS WE CAN.
ANYWHERE I DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT SNAKES.
IF THE RIVERS RUNNING.
I HAVE A PLACE AT SANTEE.
PRIVATE PONDS.

NO SNAKES.
A DOCK OR LANDING WITHOUT SNAKES.
NO SNAKES.
BEING ABLE TO TAKE HER CHILDREN.
THE OVERALL PRESENCE OF WILDLIFE IN THE AREA & SCENERY.
A PLACE WHERE THE WHOLE FAMILY CAN FISH.
TREATMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Striped Bass Club Sample

FISHING GRAPH.
MANAGEMENT OF FISH—PUMPBACK PROJECT KILLS TOO MANY FISH.
BUSINESS.

Trout Club Sample

I LIKED AREAS THAT ARE UNDEVELOPED.

Q58. OTHER RESPONSES FROM Q57-What do you believe to be the reason for an improvement in the quality of South Carolina fishing?

Fishing License Holders

BETTER CONTROL OF VEGETATION.
BETTER DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION AREAS.
BETTER WEATHER.
BETTER RESOURCES.
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WILDLIFE HABITAT.
REMOVING WEEDS.
GRASS IN THE LAKES.
HYDRILLA WEEDS—THEY ARE CUT BACK A LOT.
THE GRASS HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE LAKE.
WEED GROWTH HAS IMPROVED (AQUATIC).
MORE WILDLIFE PERSONNEL.
GOOD WEATHER AND LOW EXPENSE OF FISHING.
LESS VEGETATION (GRASS) IN THE LAKES BECAUSE OF ADDING CARP.
WEATHER.
INCREASED FUNDING.
THE GROWTH OF THE HYDRILLA IN THE LAKES.
MORE MONEY.
STABILIZE THE WATERFLOW, THEY LET THE WATER DOWN A LOT.
I LIKE THE DEEPER WATER.
GREATER COOPERATION BETWEEN FISHERMAN.
THE PARKS, RIVERS AND STREAMS ARE KEPT UP REAL WELL.
BETTER CONTROL OF FRESHWATER STREAMS.
REDUCED VEGETATION.
MORE TECHNOLOGY.
THEY'RE BUILDING UP HOUSES ON THE LAKES.
BETTER WEATHER.
WATER HIGHER, FISH FEEDING AND GROWING.
INCREASES IN LICENCE FEES AND TAXES.
THE GROWTH OF THE HYDRILLA AND OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS.
IT'S STARTING TO GET BACK THE WAY IT WAS BEFORE HUGO.
HABITAT.

LESS JET-SKIS.
THE PEOPLE HAVE MADE THE DIFFERENCE.

Striped Bass Club Sample

MORE HELP FROM CLUBS FOR STOCKING.
ORGANIZED FISHING CLUBS AND THEIR ACTIVISM IN THE DNR.

Trout Club Sample

THE VEGETATION GROWING BACK.
HELP OF FISHING CLUBS.
THE EFFORTS OF TROUT UNLIMITED.
IMPROVEMENT OF THE FISH HABITAT.
BECAUSE OF TROUT UNLIMITED.

Q61. OTHER RESPONSES TO Q60-What do you believe to be the reason for a decline in the quality of South Carolina fishing?

Fishing License Holders

OVER FERTILIZE THE LAKE.
FISHKILL AT LAKE RUSSELL.
UNMANAGED BASS TOURNAMENTS.
TOO MANY ROADS.
HYBRID BASS HAVE EATEN ALL THE CRAPPIE.
TOO MANY RESTRICTIONS, LESS FREEDOM.
DISREGARD BY THE PUBLIC FOR UPKEEP OF FISHING AREAS.
THE INTRODUCTION OF STRIPED BASS, AND ILLEGAL BASKETS.
NOT GOING ENOUGH.
LOTS OF PEOPLE WON'T LET YOU FISH ANYMORE.
NOT ENOUGH ACCESS, HUNTING CLUBS CLOSED AREAS.
RUNNING OUT OF STREAMS TO FISH IN.
TOURISTS.
THE WATER'S ALWAYS BROWN, PEOPLE CATCH & KEEP TOO MANY SMALL FISH
NETTERS WHO NET SHAD.
TRAPPING.
DON'T DREDGE THE RIVERS ENOUGH.
PONDS TOO SMALL.
BECAUSE OF CARP THEY PUT IN.
TOO MANY GAME WARDENS.
TOO MANY WORMS IN THE MEAT OF THE FISH.
NOT MANY PLACES TO GO NEAR ME.
NOT AS MUCH ACCESS TO FISHING AREAS.
LACK OF MONEY.
THEY SHOULD INCREASE THE TAXES.
TOO MANY CARP.
INDUSTRY.
NO CAMPING AREAS.
LAKES NOT MAINTAINED AS THEY SHOULD BE.
THE LUMBER MILL & THE CEMENT PLANT WHERE I FISH ARE PROBLEMS.
IT SEEMS LIKE A LOT OF PEOPLE ARE USING NETS & TRAPS TO FISH.
TOO MANY RULES.
ALLIGATORS, COMMERCIAL FISHING.

LANDOWNERS DON'T GIVE A DAMN.
THE ENVIRONMENT HAS DECLINES.
NOT SAFE ENOUGH.

Striped Bass Club Sample
PUMPBACK STATION AT THURMOND LAKE.
UNDER MANAGEMENT.

Trout Club Sample
FOOD BASE DEPLETED.
LACK OF HABITAT.
LIMITS REDUCED FOR STRIPERS.
TOO MUCH MONEY SPENT ON BASS AND NOT ENOUGH ON TROUT.
RESERVOIRS TAKING TROUT STREAMS.
MOSTLY THE COMMERCIAL FISHERS.
INCREASED USE, SC NEEDS FISH MANAGEMENT PROGRAM LIKE TEXAS.
BAIT FISHING (USE OF CORN).
INADEQUATE GAME MANAGEMENT.

Q64. OTHER RESPONSES TO Q63-What do you believe to be the primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Section?

Fishing License Holders
GETTING PEOPLE TO FISH.
JET-SKIERS CLOSE TO BOAT, NEED TO CONTROL.
KEEP WATER LEVELS STABLE.
MAINTAIN WATER LEVELS.
PROTECT THE LAKES.
PLEASURE.
RESEARCH.
WATER CONSERVATION.
IMPROVE FISHING.
PROVIDE RECREATION.
LAKE MANAGEMENT.
MAINTENANCE.
KEEPING THE WATER TABLE UP.
PRIVATE PONDS SHOULD BE RELEASED TO PUBLIC.
TAKING CARE OF PRIVATE PONDS.
MAINTAINING THE LAKES.
NO WAKE ZONES.
MONITORING THE WATER WAYS.
MANAGE AREAS.
GETTING PEOPLE INVOLVED WITH FISHING.
TO ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO FISH.
MAINTAIN WATER.
TAKING CARE OF IMPOUNDMENTS.
EXPERIMENTATION.
PLACE RESPONSIBILITY WITH ANGLER.
PICNIC AND CAMPING AREAS.
KEEPING THE WATERS FROM BECOMING OVERPOPULATED.
TO MAKE SURE THE WATER OVERFLOW IS CORRECT.

ADD TO INCOME IN THAT AREA.
INVESTIGATE FISH KILLS.
DOING SURVEYS TO SEE IF PEOPLE ARE HAPPY.
RESEARCH.
PROVIDE RECREATIONAL FISHING OPPORTUNITIES FOR FISHERMEN.
WATER CONTROL.
MAINTAINING AND UPKEEPING.

Striped Bass Club Sample

RESEARCH TO IMPROVE ALL ASPECTS OF FISHING.
PROVIDING EVERYONE FISHING OPPORTUNITIES.
RESEARCH AND GENERAL USE OF LAKES.
RESEARCH.
ENSURE GOOD FISHING.
MAINTENANCE.
RESEARCH.
MAINTAIN GOOD FISHING FOR PUBLIC.
PROVIDE FISHING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE STATE.

Trout Club Sample

STUDIES , BIOLOGICAL.
PROTECTING THE RIVERS.
TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE TO ENJOY THE RESOURCE.
MAINTENANCE.

Q102. OTHER RESPONSES TO Q101-To what sources should the DNR look to fund fisheries programs?

Fishing License Holders

TAXES ON ALCOHOL AND CIGS.
THEY SHOULD HAVE A TAX ON HOUSE AROUND LARGE LAKES.
STATE LOTTERIES.
PROPERTY AND SALES TAX.
PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE DUES WOULD HELP SUPPORT.
STOP BUILDING GOLF COURSES.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPERS NEAR LAKES SHOULD MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS.
STOP ADVERTISING SO MUCH.
ELIMINATE FEDERAL SUBSIDIES, REGULATIONS.
THE COMPANIES THAT BUILD RIGHT NEAR THE WATER SHOULD PAY.
THEY SHOULD PUT A TAX ON CAMPERS.
ENCOURAGE MORE PEOPLE TO BUY LICENSE.
HAVE AN ANGLER FEDERATION TO RAISE MONEY.
SHOULD BE ONE STATEWIDE LICENSE FOR SALT AND FRESH WATER.
NOT FROM PEOPLE WHO DON'T FISH.
THROUGH THE FINES ON POLLUTERS.
ENVIRONMENTAL TAX ON CHEMICAL COMPANIES.
GENERAL SALES TAX ON EQUIPMENT.
THEY SHOULD CHARGE POND OWNER'S.
GET THE MONEY FROM THE PRESENT SOURCES.
SMALL TAX INCREASE.
CHARGE FOR PRIVATE POND MANAGEMENT.

WILDLIFE ACTION GROUPS.
WILDLIFE EXPOSITIONS AND EDUCATION.
FISHERMAN.
TAXES HOTELS, RESTAURANTS.
START A LOTTERY.
PRIVATE INVESTORS.
STORES AND BAIT SHOPS ON THE LAKE, MAYBE PADDLEBOATS.
LOWER THE PRICES OF LICENSES.
RAISE RATES OF SAME SOURCES.
STATE LOTTERY.
PRIVATE RESOURCES.
SPORT FISHING.
PARTNERSHIPS W/ MANUFACTURERS OF FISHING EQUIPMENT.
TAXING ON PRIVATE OWNERS, HUNTING LAND.
HUNTING AND FISHING CLUBS.
RAFFLES, STATE LOTTERY.
USE MONEY SPENT ON FOOD STAMPS FOR FISHING.
RECREATION TAXES.
MORE GAME WARDENS TO CONTROL FISHING.
LOCAL BUSINESS, BANQUETS FOR FISHERMAN.
BAKE SALES.
TOURISM.
ISSUE NEW LICENSES.
TAX MARINAS.
START A LOTTERY (GAMBLING LOTTERY).
A CIGARETTE AND BEER TAX.
STATE LOTTERY.
PRIVATE LANDOWNERS.....IMPROVE THEIR WATER.
PRIVATE COMPANIES THAT BENEFIT FROM FISHING.
HAVE VANITY LICENCE PLATES FOR THE DNR.
DAY TICKETS FOR FISHING.
THEY SHOULD LOOK TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR.
THEY COULD SELL LIFETIME LICENSES.
START IN SCHOOLS TO GET MORE GOVERNMENT FUNDS ALLOCATED..
STATE-WIDE RECREATION TAX.
CHARTER BOATS, CAMPING.
FISHERMEN RESPONSIBLE, AND OTHER OUTDOOR ENTHUSIASTS.
MARINAS SHOULD BE TAXED MORE.
HIT THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE FISHING EQUIPMENT.
THE FISHERMAN NEED TO PAY FOR IT.
FROM THE SALE OF ANY SPORTING LICENSE.
CHARGE ALL THE INDUSTRIES TO USE THE RIVERS.
SPECIAL EVENTS SPONSORED BY TACKLE COMPANIES, ETC.
ANY WAY POSSIBLE.
THEY SHOULD LOOK ANYWHERE, BUT THE NONRESIDENT LICENSES.
ADVERTISING.
REMOVE MONEY OR REDIRECTING MONEY FROM THE WELFARE ROLE.
THEY SHOULD LOOK FOR MONEY FROM THE RETAILERS.
LOOK TO THE PUBLIC.
ADOPT A LAKE LIKE THEY ADOPT A HIGHWAY.

Striped Bass Club Sample

MORE SUPPORT FROM FISHING CLUBS.
INDUSTRIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.
SPORTSMAN CLUBS.
MAGAZINES.
PRIVATE FUNDING.
HIGHER % OF LICENSE REVENUE SHOULD GO TO DNR FISHERIES.
SPECIAL LICENSE.
FISHING LICENSE MONEY SHOULD GO TO FISHING & NOT HUNTING.
OFFER CLASSES AND CHARGE MONEY FOR IT.

Trout Club Sample

PRIVATE INDUSTRY.
TOURISTS.
PRIVATE FUNDING.
PRIVATE FISHING ORG.
INSTITUTE LICENSE PLATES.
SALES TAX INCREASE.
PRIVATE FEES.
INDUSTRIES.

Q107. OTHER RESPONSES TO Q106-From what sources do you receive information about fishing?

Fishing License Holders

BOAT SHOWS.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
FISHING GUIDES.
FROM THE MATERIAL FROM THE BOAT SHOWS.
FROM THE SUPERMARKET.
I DON'T RECEIVE ANY INFORMATION.
LANDINGS.
LANDINGS.
LOCAL GUIDES.
MAIL.
MONTHLY LAKE MURRAY GUIDE.
RADIO.
RADIO.
RADIO.
SCHOOL.
THE SC DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM.
TIMESHARE PROGRAM.
VIDEOTAPES.
WORK.
WRITE TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
AT AREA DEPARTMENT STORES.
THE MAIL, SC PRT.
MAIL.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
CONVENIENCE STORE.
RADIO SHOW.
GUIDE.

MARINAS.
LOCAL CONVENIENCE STORES.
WATER MAP.
WORK.

Striped Bass Club Sample
GUIDES.
REPORTS.
OTHER GUIDES.

Trout Club Sample
I WORK IN THE DNR.
FISHING GUIDE.

Q110. OTHER RESPONSES TO Q109-To what fishing publications do you subscribe or read regularly?

Fishing License Holders
ALMANACS, OTHER FISHING BOOKS.
AMERICAN WOODWORK.
CABELLA.
FIELD TRACKER.
SC OUTDOORS.
REDMAN.
BUCK MASTERS.
CABELLAS.
CAROLINA ANGLER.
CAROLINA FISHERMAN.
CAROLINA GAME AND FISH.
CAROLINA SPORTSMAN.
FIN FISHERMAN.
FISH AND GAME FINDER.
FISH AND TACKLE.
FISHING FACTS.
FISHING FACTS.
FISHING MAGAZINE.
FLOAT IN FIELD.
FLORIDA SALTWATER SPORTSMAN.
FREE SANTEE MAG.
FUR FISH AND GAME.
GANDER MOUNTAIN, CABELLA'S.
GEORGIA SPORTSMAN.
GEORGIA SPORTSMAN.
GEORGIA SPORTSMAN.
GEORGIA SPORTSMAN.
GRAYS SPORTING JOURNAL.
GRAY'S SPORTING JOURNAL.
LAKE MURRAY NEWS, COASTAL WATERWAY NEWS.
LAKELAND BOATING, MOTORBOAT AND SAILING.
LIVING (ELECTRIC COMPANY CO-OP MAGAZINE).
LIVING IN S.C., THE MARKET BULLETIN.

LIVING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
MONTANA WILDLIFE.
MOTORBOATING AND BOATING MAGAZINE.
NC FISHING.
NC GAME AND FISH.
NC GAME AND FISH, WILDLIFE NC.
NC SALT AND FRESHWATER FISHING.
NC SPORTSMEN AND NC GAME AND FISH.
NC WILDLIFE.
NORTH CAROLINA OUTDOORS.
NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE, NC SPORTSMAN.
NY STATE SPORTSMAN.
OUTDOOR FISHERMAN.
OUTDOORSMAN ALMANAC.
PA ANGLER.
PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER.
REDMAN.
SALTWATER ANGLER.
SALTWATER ANGLER, SALTWATER FISHING.
SC OUTDOORS.
SOUTH CAROLINA OUTDOORS.
SOUTH CAROLINA OUTDOORS.
SOUTHERN ANGLER.
SOUTHERN FISHING', SC HUNT AND FISH.
SOUTHERN LIVING.
SOUTHERN SPORTS.
SOUTHERN SPORTSMAN.
SOUTHERN SPORTSMAN.
SOUTHERN SPORTSMAN.
SOUTHERN SPORTSMEN.
SOUTHERN SPORTSMEN.
SOUTHERN SPORTSMEN, LIVING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
SPORT FISHING.
SPORT FISHING, BOATERS WORLD.
SPORTING CLASSICS.
SPORTSMAN.
TENN SPORTSMEN.
TENNESSEE SPORTSMEN.
THE FISHERMEN TACKLE SHOP BOOKLET.
TIDE MAG.
VA WILDLIFE.
WALLEYE BOATS.
WEST VIRGINIA GAME AND FISH MAGAZINE.
WHITE TAIL.
OUTDOOR SPORTSMAN.
ALL MAJOR NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PUBLICATIONS.
NORTH CAROLINA OUTDOORS; SALTWATER ANGLER.
FISHING OUTDOORS.
GEORGIA SPORTSMAN.
AMERICAN SPORTSMAN.
WILDFOWL.
SC SPORTSMAN.

CAROLINA SPORTSMEN JOURNAL.
GEORGIA OUTDOOR NEWS.
SPORTING CLASSICS, GRAY'S JOURNAL.

Striped Bass Club Sample

CABELLAS.
FISHING FACTS.
FISH AND FUR.
FLORIDA SPORTSMAN.
FLORIDA SPORTSMAN, MARLON, SPORT FISHING.
GEORGIA OUTDOOR NEWS.
GREENVILLE NEWSPAPER.
LAKE MURRAY CHARTER CAPTAINS NEWSLETTER, DUCKS UNLIMITED.
LAKE MURRAY MAGAZINE.
MARLIN, SPORT FISHING, AND FLORIDA SPORTSMAN.
SC OUTDOORS.
SC OUTSIDER.
SOUTH EASTERN WILDLIFE.
STATE PAPER ON SUNDAYS.

Trout Club Sample

AMERICAN RIVERS.
FLORIDA SPORTSMAN.
GRAY'S JOURNAL.
MONTANA OUTDOORS.
GRAY'S JOURNAL.
NC WILDLIFE.
NATURE CONSERVANCY.
ROD AND REEL.
ROD AND REEL.
ROD AND REEL, TROUT MOUTH.
TROUTSOUTH.

Q114. OTHER RESPONSES TO Q113-In what ways can the DNR assist in introducing young people to fishing?

Fishing License Holders

GIVE PRIZES.
TRIP WITH GUIDE.
THEY COULD HAVE A BOOTH AT A FAIR.
TELEVISION SHOWS AND COMMERCIALS.
BY HAVING MORE SHORE FISHING ACCESS FOR CHILDREN.
PROVIDE CLEANER LAKES, NOT AS CROWDED.
THROUGH TELEVISION SHOWS.
TV, NEWS.
BE SURE TO STOCK LAKES WELL ENOUGH SO KIDS GET TO CATCH FISH.
MORE EDUCATION PROGRAMS ON T.V.
INTRODUCING TO SUMMER CAMPS.
ADULTS SHOULD TAKE KIDS FISHING.
BASS CLUBS.
CUT BACK ON REGULATORY SUPERVISION.

FISHING EXHIBITS AT ALL OF THE FESTIVALS.
THROUGH THE SCOUTS.
TELEVISION COMMERCIALS WHEN KIDS ARE WATCHING TV.
TOUCH TANKS—HANDS-ON METHODS—SAFETY.
SCOUTS.
GET PARENTS INVOLVED.
CHEAPER LICENSES.
INTEREST THEIR PARENTS.
PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERISM.
RECREATIONAL CENTER PROGRAMS.
TAKE 'EM FISHING.
CHILDREN AT HATCHERY—LEAVE FISH OUT THERE.
EXPAND FREE FISHING DAY TO FREE FISHING FOR ONE WEEK.
MORE FISHING FOR UNDER PRIVILEGED CHILDREN.
PROVIDE MORE INFORMATION, IN GENERAL.
TEACH THEM TO BE GOOD SPORTS.
FISHING CAMPS.
CREATE ORGANIZATIONS WHERE KIDS CAN GO TO FISH & LEARN MORE.
PROGRAMS.
RAISE CREEL LIMITS FOR CHILDREN.
MORE FISHING ACCESS FROM THE BANK SO THE KIDS WILL GO TO.
SUMMER CAMPS.
MORE SPONSORED PROGRAMS.
TV SHOWS ON FISHING (SPORTS SHOWS).
CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.
HAVE GRANDPAS LIKE ME.
THEY SHOULD PROVIDE MAPS THAT SHOW GOOD AREAS TO FISH.
RAISE AGE OF LICENSE.
FISHING PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN.
FISHING VIDEO GAME.
HAVE THEM TAUGHT BY OTHER KIDS.
PROVIDE THEM WITH MAPS SO THEY CAN FIND LAKES EASIER.
SUMMER PROGRAMS.
TELL THEM WHAT'S HAPPENING AND HOW TO CONTROL IT.
TEACHING PARENTS TO HELP THEIR KIDS GET INVOLVED IN FISHING.
WILDLIFE ACTION IS REAL GOOD.
T.V.
STATE DOESN'T NEED TO INTRODUCE CHILDREN TO FISHING.
RADIO AND TV ADS.
HAVING KIDS FISHING SHOWS ON TV & PARENTS SHOULD HELP OUT.
THEY'RE DOING A REALLY, REALLY GOOD JOB NOW.
MAKE IT EASIER FOR ADULTS TO FISH SO THEY CAN TAKE KIDS.
NONE.
CLEAN UP PLACES.
ENCOURAGE PARENTS TO TAKE THEIR KIDS FISHING.
HAVE PROGRAMS.
SHOWS ON THE CHILDRENS NETWORK—ALL OF MY KIDS FISH.
BY TEACHING THE IMPORTANCE OF EATING FISH.
MORE TV PROGRAMS.
SEND THEM WHERE MOST FISH ARE CAUGHT.
BY KEEPING THE LAKES FREE OF POLLUTION & WRONG DOERS.
SET UP DISPLAYS WHERE KIDS CAN SIGN UP TO FISH.

HOLD WEEKEND FUNCTIONS FOR KIDS, MAYBE CAMPING WITH IT.
HAVE FISHING CAMP.
TAKE THEM OUT ON A FISHING TRIP.
THEY NEED TO GET THE SCOUTS MORE INVOLVED WITH FISHING.
TAKING THEM.
WELL STOCKED AREAS FOR KIDS.
SAFER LANDINGS & INFO AT SITE ON FISHING AND THE AREA.
STATE LAKES.
TEACHING ADULTS TO GET THE KIDS INVOLVED.
MORE SHORE ACCESS/MORE DOCKS.
KIDS FISHING PROGRAMS ON NON-CABLE TELEVISION CHANNELS.
INCLUDE THEM IN ACTIVITIES AND HAVE MORE SPONSORED EVENTS.
MORE COMMUNITY TOURNAMENTS.
FISHING BOOTHS AT FAIRS & SPECIAL EVENTS.
FISHING CAMPS.
THEY COULD HOLD BANQUETS & OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES FOR THE KIDS.
FISHING CLUBS FOR KIDS.
THEY SHOULD START PROGRAMS OVER THE SUMMER.
MORE SAFE.
ELK LODGES.
MAKE IT MORE ACCESSIBLE TO THEM.
SAFE PLACES FOR KIDS.

Striped Bass Club Sample

HAVE A PARTY.
MORE SHORE ACCESS.
THEY SHOULDN'T BE INVOLVED IN IT AT ALL.
ENCOURAGE PARENTS TO TAKE THEM.
MORE INVOLVEMENT IN FISHING CLUBS.
MORE DOCKS ON PUBLIC LAKES.
IF ADULT TAKES KID FISHING, AND DOESN'T FISH SHOULDN'T HAVE TO HAVE
LICENSE.
PEOPLE TO TALK TO THEM.

Trout Club Sample

EXPANDING FREE FISHING FOR KIDS.
THEY SHOULD SUPPORT TROUT UNLIMITED'S EFFORTS.
HANDICAPPED FISHING EVENTS.
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES TO CHILDREN WHO DON'T HAVE THEM.
TV SHOWS.
REORGANIZE THE FISHING RODEOS.
UPLANDS EXPO LIKE THE ONE IN CHARLESTON THIS PAST SPRING.

Q117. OTHER RESPONSES TO Q116-Do you belong to any fishing clubs or organizations?

Fishing License Holders

A FISHING CLUB AT WORK.
ABA.
AFBA.
ANDERSON CITY FISH. CLUB.
ANGLER'S CHOICE.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.
CAINESMILL CLUB.
CHICOLA FISHING CLUB.
CHRISTIAN ANGLERS.
COASTAL BASS ANGLERS.
CRYOVAC FISHING CLUB.
FISH CLUB AT WORK.
GUN CLUB.
IT'S A PRIVATE POND CLUB.
JACKSON ANGLERS, MBAA.
JUST LOCAL ORG.
KINGVILLE HUNT & FISH.
LAKE HARTWELL.
LOCAL CLUB.
LOW COUNTRY BASS ANGLERS.
MASONIC LODGE.
NATIONAL WILDLIFE ASS, NC.
PASADENA SPORT FISHING.
PASADENA MD GROUP.
PIEDMONT FISHING CLUB.
SC WATER FOWL.
SPORTSMAN CLUB, SANLEANDO.
THE BERKELEY HUNTING CLUB.
THE GOLDENSTRIP BASS MAST.
TOWN CREEK BAPTIST FISH C.
TRI-STATE COUNTRY CLUB.
TROPHY BASS MASTERS.
WORK FISH CLUB.
ANGLER'S CHOICE.
IT DOESN'T HAVE A NAME.
FISHERMANS BASS CIRCUIT.
ST. JOHNS BASS ANGLERS.
LNR HUNTING AND FISHING.
NATIONAL CATFISH ASSOC.
WILDLIFE ACTION.
3 RIVERS.
KING FISH ASSOCIATION.
BROUHN LAKE CLUB.
LOCAL.
ALL OF THEM.
FISHERS OF MEN(CHRISTIAN).
5&20, SPORTSMENS' CLUB.

Striped Bass Club Sample

CAPTS.CLUB.
HYBRID STRIPER CLUB.
LAKE FISHING ASSOC.
SC SPORTSMEN COALITION.
WOODRUFF BASS.
CRYOVAC FISHING CLUB.

Trout Club Sample

UNITED MOBILE SPORTS FISHERS.
CSRA FLY FISHERS.
FLY CASTERS.
NATURE CONSERVANCY.

Survey respondents were allowed space at the end of the survey for additional comments.

Fishing License Holders

SKI BOATS AND JETSKIS ARE A BIG PROBLEM.
GET RID OF JETSKIS, THEY ARE A PAIN AND YOU NEED TO ENFORCE LAWS ON THEM.
I THINK THE STATE SHOULD GIVE MORE MAIL ABOUT FISHING LAKES.
TOO MANY JETSKIS ON LAKE MURRAY.
I'M VERY CONCERNED ABOUT THE CONTAMINATION OF THE WATER BECAUSE MY SON AND I WOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO EAT THE FISH.
LAKES THURMOND AND RUSSELL NEED TO BE RESTORED BECAUSE THESE LAKES ARE DYING.
TOURNAMENTS ARE RUINING THE LAKES. THERE ARE TOO MANY OF THEM AND NOT ENOUGH REGULATION.
THERE NEEDS TO BE LESS DEVELOPMENT NEAR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS.
THEY ARE DOING A GOOD JOB.
I AM UPSET ABOUT KILLING AQUATIC PLANTS IN SANTEE-COOPER.
THEY SHOULDN'T PROMOTE CATCH & RELEASE.
BEING ABLE TO EAT WHAT YOU CATCH IS PART OF THE JOY OF FISHING, ESPECIALLY FOR KIDS.
WISH THEY WOULD DO THIS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
THE DNR NEEDS TO LOOK INTO PROVIDING MORE BOAT RAMPS FOR ACCESS INTO PUBLIC WATERS.
THEY NEED TO DO AWAY WITH THE ALLIGATORS, NOT JUST THE SMALL ONES, THESE ARE HUGE.
THE DNR IS GREAT, BUT THE SHARP DECLINE IN GRASS AT SANTEE-COOPER IS BAD FOR BASS FISHERMEN CONCERNED WITH CONSERVATION.
SOME ARE QUESTIONS BIASED TOWARDS DNR.
I AM ALL FOR DNR PUBLIC EDUCATION—HELP KEEP KIDS OUTDOORS.
UPPORT FISHING TOURNAMENTS ONLY IF THEY ARE CATCH-AND-RELEASE.
THEY NEED TO HAVE HANDICAP ACCESS.
DNR SHOULD WATCH OUT FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN STREAM TROUT.
STOCK WALLEYE.
I HAVE A DAUGHTER AND SHE LOVES FISHING, IF THEY WANT MORE PEOPLE TO GO FISHING, TARGETING GIRLS WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA.
PLEASE STOCK SMALL & LARGEMOUTH BASS IN CONGAREE RIVER.
PROBLEM I HAVE WITH DNR IS THAT THE LICENSE GOES FROM JULY-JUNE AND IF I BUY A LICENSE IN MAY, I HAVE TO BUY ANOTHER ONE A MONTH LATER.
WOULD SUPPORT A SIZE LIMIT ON ALL GAME FISH.
DOING A GREAT JOB—CONTROL AREAS, KEEP TROUBLE DOWN.
THE SPRAYING WHICH KILLS THE HYDRILLA IS HURTING THE FISH POPULATIONS, I'VE SEEN A HUGE DECREASE IN THE LAST 2 YEARS.
I SUPPORT FISHING DERBIES, BUT ONLY IF THEY RELEASE THE FISH.
WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO PURCHASE LICENSES YEAR-ROUND, NOT JUST IN JUNE.
I WOULD USE A 1-800 # FOR A COMBINATION LICENSE.

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOUNGER KIDS GET MORE INVOLVED. ARE YOU GOING TO HAVE RULES ON JETSKIS?
PEOPLE IN THIS AREA ARE TOO CONCERNED WITH LUMBER AND NOT LAKES. TELL THEM THEY'RE DOING A GOOD JOB.
A LOT OF RIVERS ARE SPLIT BETWEEN NORTH CAROLINA & SOUTH CAROLINA SO WE HAVE TO BUY 2 LICENSES, SOUTH CAROLINA SHOULD TAKE NORTH CAROLINA'S OFFER TO HAVE JUST 1 LICENSE.
DNR NEEDS TO ENFORCE THE LIMITS ON FISHING, ALSO THE WATERS FOR TROUT FISHING ARE TOO DIRTY.
STRIPERS ARE DESTROYING TROUT. I DON'T USE A BOAT, BANK, OR PIER. I WADE. THEY NEED MAPS FOR FINDING LOCAL TROUT FISHING AREAS.
DON'T SUPPORT GETTING RID OF GILL NETS, BUT I WANT MORE REGULATION.
I WISH THAT THE DNR WOULD PUBLISH ANOTHER BOOK FOR BOATERS LIKE THE ONE THAT WAS SENT OUT A FEW YEARS AGO.
I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE INFORMATION MAILED TO ME ABOUT STATE FISHING. SEND ME INFORMATION ABOUT JOB OPPORTUNITIES.
THE DNR SHOULDN'T GET THEIR REVENUE FROM FINES FOR NOT HAVING LIFE PRESERVERS.
NEED TO INCREASE ENFORCEMENT OF FISHERMAN WHO OPERATE WITHOUT LICENSES.
MORE MONITORING OF TOXIC DUMPING INTO CREEKS AND TRIBUTARIES THAT FLOW INTO LAKES.
WHY CAN A PERSON FISHING OFF THE BANK ONLY HAVE TWO POLES?
I WOULD LIKE TO SEE A SLOT LIMIT AND CREEL LIMIT ON TROUT.
PLEASE SEND FISHING INFORMATION.
WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION ON HOW TO CONTROL WEED PROBLEMS ON PRIVATE PONDS
DNR NEEDS TO ADDRESS THE MAGNITUDE OF CATFISH IN THE EDISTO RIVER BECAUSE THEY THREATEN POPULATIONS OF BREAM & SUNFISH.
REGULATIONS GETTING TOO COMPLICATED TO REMEMBER, THEY VARY TOO MUCH FROM ONE PART OF STATE TO ANOTHER.
TOURNAMENT PARTICIPANTS ARE OBNOXIOUS AND RUIN FISHING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
SHOULD ENCOURAGE CATCH-AND-RELEASE AND THEY SHOULD MAKE JETSKIS ELECTRIC.
I WANT A COPY OF THE SURVEY RESULTS.
I FEEL THAT WARDENS SHOULD NOT CONFISCATE PRIVATE PROPERTY; INSTEAD IMPOSE STIFFER FINES.
I APPRECIATE THE DNR DOING THIS SURVEY AND I WAS VERY GLAD TO PARTICIPATE.

Striped Bass Club Sample

I THINK THAT THE "RULES AND REGULATIONS" BOOKLET SHOULD BE GIVEN OR MAILED TO EACH LICENSE HOLDER.
NEED TO PUT LIMITS ON SIZE OF FISH.
STRIPED BASS SIZE LIMIT REDUCTION TO 18" IN SUMMER, FISH DIE IN HOT WEATHER. BREAM AND CRAPPIE CREEL TO 15 PER DAY.
STATE LEGISLATURE NEEDS TO GIVE FULL CONTROL TO THE STATE FISHERIES BIOLOGIST.
CHECK GUIDES FOR CAPTAIN'S LICENSE. LARGEMOUTH BASS POPULATION CHANGED RECENTLY.
THESE QUESTIONS ARE IDIOTIC. THEY NEED TO CUT OUT MORE AGENCIES

BECAUSE THEY WASTE TAX PAYERS' MONEY
MAKE FISHING GUIDES AND COMMERCIAL BAIT DEALERS ILLEGAL.
I AM VERY STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE PUMP BACK STATION LOCATED ON THE
RICHARD B. RUSSELL DAM.
THERE NEEDS TO BE A SMALLER CREEL LIMIT FOR NON-RESIDENT ANGLERS.
THERE IS NO SMALLMOUTH BASS FISHING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Trout Club Sample

INCREASE TROUT STOCKING IN SALUDA, IMPROVE PUBLIC RELATIONS.
NEED MORE PERSONNEL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT; EMPHASIZE YOUTH
PROGRAMS; MORE NATURAL HABITAT SO LESS DEPENDENT ON HATCHERIES.
SMALLMOUTH BASS COUNT IS TOO LOW IN JOCASSEE, ALSO TURNING TOO
URBAN.
WE SHOULD NOT HAVE FISHING TOURNAMENTS DURING SPAWNING SEASON.
LAKE MURRAY DAM NEEDS TO BE MANAGED BETTER; TROUT DIE OUT EVERY
SUMMER.
CATCH AND RELEASE TACTICS SHOULD BE TAUGHT.
THERE'S NOT ENOUGH OXYGEN IN THE SALUDA RIVER DURING THE MONTHS OF
JULY AND AUGUST.
I WOULD LIKE SOUTH CAROLINA TO ISSUE LICENSES THAT LAST A YEAR.
LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOULD BE INCREASED DURING PERIODS OF STOCKING & WATER
QUALITY ALL YEAR LONG NEEDS TO IMPROVE.
FISHING DERBIES SHOULD ONLY BE CATCH AND RELEASE.
I AM GREATLY INTERESTED IN SEEING PUBLISHED RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY.

APPENDIX B - Colloquial Fish Names

Alphabetical List of Colloquial Fish Names for South Carolina

Arkansas blue - catfish: blue
 Arkansas hybrid - catfish: blue
 bass - prompt for specific species
 bigmouth bass - bass: largemouth
 black bass - bass: largemouth
 blue bream - bream
 bluegill - bream
 blue runner - catfish: blue
 bonnet bream - bream
 bullhead - catfish
 butter cat - catfish
 catfish - prompt for specific species
 coonass - perch: yellow
 copperbelly - bream
 copperhead bream - bream
 Eisenhowers - perch: yellow
 flier - bream
 flybream - bream
 google eye - crappie
 government bream - bream
 government cat - catfish: channel
 green trout - bass: largemouth
 grendle - bowfin
 hardhead - bream
 headshaker - catfish: miscellaneous
 hoghead - catfish: miscellaneous
 hybrid - bass: hybrid striped
 Ikes - perch: yellow
 jack - pickerel: chain
 jackfish - pickerel: chain
 lunker - bass: largemouth
 molly - bream
 mo' mouth - bream
 morgan - bream
 mud - bowfin
 mudfish - bowfin

pumpkinseed - bream
 redbelly - sunfish: redbreast
 redfin - perch: yellow
 redfin pike - pickerel: redfin
 redfin trout - perch: yellow
 ringeye - bream
 robin - sunfish: redbreast
 rockfish - bass: striped
 sand cats - catfish: channel
 shellcracker - sunfish: redear
 shellcrappie - sunfish: redear
 shovelhead - catfish: flathead
 silver perch - perch: white
 slab - crappie
 speck - crappie
 speckles - crappie
 spotted sunfish - bream
 squealer - catfish: miscellaneous
 striper - bass: striped
 stump - catfish: miscellaneous
 stumpknocker - bream
 sucker - carp
 suckfish - carp
 sunfish - prompt for specific species; if
unable check bream
 titty bream - bream
 trout - prompt for specific species; if unable
ask if it was coldwater trout or largemouth
bass
 warmouth - bream
 Virginia perch - perch: white
 yellow bullhead - catfish: miscellaneous

